

MASON'S
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Hongkong Daily Press.

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EYES OF YOUTH
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CROOKES' GLASSES.
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Optician,
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No. 20,500

號百五零萬二第

日七初月式年子甲 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 11th, 1924. 式拜禮

號壹十月三年三十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATIONS

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AND AMMUNITION STORE,
5-6, BEAUFIELD ARCADE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.30 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	every 15 minutes	Stop
7.30 " "	8.00 " "	" 10 "	" "
8.00 " "	8.30 " "	" 10 "	" "
8.30 " "	8.47 " "	" 17 "	Non Stop
8.47 " "	8.54 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop
8.54 " "	9.04 " "	" 10 "	Non Stop
9.04 " "	9.11 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop
9.11 " "	9.20 " "	" 9 "	Non Stop
9.20 " "	9.30 " "	" 10 "	Non Stop
9.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	every 10 minutes	Stop
11.30 " "	12.30 p.m.	" 15 "	" "
12.30 " "	12.40 " "	" 10 "	Non Stop
12.40 " "	12.57 " "	" 17 "	Non Stop
12.57 " "	1.04 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop
1.04 " "	1.13 " "	" 9 "	Non Stop
1.13 " "	1.20 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop
1.20 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	every 10 minutes	Stop
4.00 " "	4.30 " "	" 15 "	" "
4.30 " "	4.40 " "	" 10 "	Non Stop
4.40 " "	4.57 " "	" 17 "	Non Stop
4.57 " "	5.04 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop
5.04 " "	5.11 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop
5.11 " "	5.20 " "	" 9 "	Non Stop
5.20 " "	5.30 " "	" 10 "	Non Stop
5.30 " "	5.40 " "	" 10 "	Non Stop
5.40 " "	5.57 " "	" 17 "	Non Stop
5.57 " "	6.04 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop
6.04 " "	6.11 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop
6.11 " "	6.20 " "	" 9 "	Non Stop
6.20 " "	6.30 " "	" 10 "	Non Stop
6.30 " "	6.40 " "	" 10 "	Non Stop
6.40 " "	6.57 " "	" 17 "	Non Stop
6.57 " "	7.04 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop
7.04 " "	7.11 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop
7.11 " "	7.20 " "	" 9 "	Non Stop
7.20 " "	7.30 " "	" 10 "	Non Stop
7.30 " "	7.47 " "	" 17 "	Non Stop
7.47 " "	7.54 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop
7.54 " "	8.03 " "	" 9 "	Non Stop
8.03 " "	8.10 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	every 15 minutes	Stop
7.30 " "	8.00 " "	" 10 "	" "
8.00 " "	8.30 " "	" 10 "	" "
8.30 " "	8.47 " "	" 17 "	Non Stop
8.47 " "	8.54 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop
8.54 " "	9.04 " "	" 10 "	Non Stop
9.04 " "	9.11 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop
9.11 " "	9.20 " "	" 9 "	Non Stop
9.20 " "	9.30 " "	" 10 "	Non Stop
9.30 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	every 10 minutes	Stop
11.30 " "	12.30 p.m.	" 15 "	" "
12.30 " "	12.40 " "	" 10 "	Non Stop
12.40 " "	12.57 " "	" 17 "	Non Stop
12.57 " "	1.04 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop
1.04 " "	1.13 " "	" 9 "	Non Stop
1.13 " "	1.20 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop
1.20 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	every 10 minutes	Stop
4.00 " "	4.30 " "	" 15 "	" "
4.30 " "	4.40 " "	" 10 "	Non Stop
4.40 " "	4.57 " "	" 17 "	Non Stop
4.57 " "	5.04 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop
5.04 " "	5.11 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop
5.11 " "	5.20 " "	" 9 "	Non Stop
5.20 " "	5.30 " "	" 10 "	Non Stop
5.30 " "	5.40 " "	" 10 "	Non Stop
5.40 " "	5.57 " "	" 17 "	Non Stop
5.57 " "	6.04 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop
6.04 " "	6.11 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop
6.11 " "	6.20 " "	" 9 "	Non Stop
6.20 " "	6.30 " "	" 10 "	Non Stop
6.30 " "	6.40 " "	" 10 "	Non Stop
6.40 " "	6.57 " "	" 17 "	Non Stop
6.57 " "	7.04 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop
7.04 " "	7.11 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop
7.11 " "	7.20 " "	" 9 "	Non Stop
7.20 " "	7.30 " "	" 10 "	Non Stop
7.30 " "	7.47 " "	" 17 "	Non Stop
7.47 " "	7.54 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop
7.54 " "	8.03 " "	" 9 "	Non Stop
8.03 " "	8.10 " "	" 7 "	Non Stop

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car—12 midnight.
Night Cars—WEDNESDAY AND SUNDAYS
8.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 15 minutes (Stop)
11.15 " " 11.45 " " 15 " (ping)
SPECIAL CARS
BY ARRANGEMENT AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS
Hongkong, 1st June 1923.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ... dep.	6.41	8.35	9.15	10.28	12.00	1.18	4.54	5.37
Yau-mat ... dep.	6.51	8.45	9.25	10.38	12.09	1.27	4.53	5.37
Shatin ... dep.	7.03	8.57	9.38	10.50	12.21	1.39	4.53	5.37
Tai-po ... dep.	7.17	9.11	9.52	11.03	12.34	1.52	5.03	6.03
Tai-po Market ... dep.	7.22	9.16	9.57	11.08	12.38	1.56	5.13	6.07
Fanling ... dep.	7.33	9.27	10.08	11.19	12.48	2.06	5.23	6.17
Sheung Shui ... dep.	7.38	9.32	10.13	11.23	12.53	2.10	5.27	6.21
Shum Chun ... arr.	7.44	9.38	10.19	11.29	12.58	2.16	5.33	6.27

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum Chun ... dep.	7.22	8.06	9.28	10.37	11.40	2.58	4.36	5.12
Sheung Shui ... dep.	7.29	8.13	9.34	10.44	11.47	3.03	4.44	5.19
Fanling ... dep.	7.33	8.18	9.38	10.48	11.51	3.10	4.49	5.23
Tai-po Market ... dep.	7.43	8.29	9.48	10.58	12.02	3.21	5.01	5.37
Tai-po ... dep.	7.47	8.34	9.52	11.03	12.07	3.27	5.08	5.37
Shatin ... dep.	8.00	8.47	10.05	11.16	12.21	3.40	5.23	5.50
Yau-mat ... dep.	8.14	8.59	10.18	11.29	12.34	3.53	5.37	6.02
Kowloon ... arr.	8.23	9.09	10.46	11.36	12.42	4.01	5.45	6.10

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling ... dep.	7.45	11.20	2.30	5.00
Shatin ... arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.15
Shatin ... dep.	7.35	11.10	2.00	4.55

Further information may be obtained at the RAILWAY OFFICES, KOWLOON, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, HONGKONG, or from THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, HONGKONG.

H. P. WINSLOW, Manager.

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KAIPING HOUSEHOLD COAL
In Lots of not less than 1-ton.
Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road) ... \$21.00 per ton.
" Bowen Road and Lower Levels ... \$20.00 " "
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Order should be sent in writing at least 24 hours before the Coal is required.
All orders must be accompanied by cash, Cheque, or Compro Order payable to "THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION."
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ST. PATRICK'S DAY
MONDAY, MARCH 17TH.
A
GRAND CARNIVAL
(DINNER DANCING)
WILL TAKE PLACE
IN
GRILL ROOMS
Fancy or Evening Dress Optional.
DANCING 8 p.m. to 12 Midnight.
LATE CAR TO THE PEAK AT 12.30 A.M.
Early Booking is advised.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment—
Principal features: Small Premium. Liberal Surrender Value.
Return of Premium in the Event of Death.
Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to—
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Telegraphic Ad.—KREMLIN, HONGKONG
HONGKONG HOTEL. PEAK HOTEL.
REPUBLIC HOTEL.

SHANGHAI.
Telegraphic Ad.—CENTRAL, SHANGHAI
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL. PALACE HOTEL.
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PEKING.
Telegraphic Ad.—WAGONLITE, PEKING
GRAND HOTEL DES WAGONS LITS.

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J. WITKORRELL, Manager.

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Only 4 hours from Hongkong by Rail in most luxurious rail coaches.
7 hours by Water in very up-to-date Steamers on the Pearl River.
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Cooking exclusively under European supervision.
Official Hotel for all the leading Tourist Cos. in the World.
European or American Plan.
This Hotel has just been renovated and brought up-to-date, including one of the most spacious Lounges in the Orient, 1923.
CHRISTOPHER BUTT, Manager.

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Three Minutes from Kowloon Wharf, Ferry Wharf and Railway Station.
Entirely under English Management.
Electric Light and Fans Throughout.
EVERY ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH.
Lounge Bar and Billiard Rooms. Unrivalled & a Cuisine under the personal supervision of the Proprietor.
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Special Terms to Families on application to J. H. O'BERRY, Proprietor.

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COLLECTIONS OF POSTAGE STAMPS
MOUNTED IN BOOKS,
ALL DIFFERENT, WITHOUT DUPLICATION.
500 Stamps \$4. 2,500 Stamps \$40.
1,000 " 8 3,000 " 50.
1,500 " 18 3,500 " 60.
2,000 " 30 4,000 " 75.
10,000 Stamps \$500.
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A Brand. Registered in every
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Guaranteed a pure Scotch Whisky
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Malts and Grains of proved Age and
Maturity.

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Everywhere.

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Ex R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF ASIA"

CANADIAN SALMON
CANADIAN CHICKEN HALIBUT

80 cents Per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

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Kills

Fleas

Flies

Bugs

Mosquitoes

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prescription with Pure Drugs. The
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Have the Doctor's Prescription
filled here and the result will be
satisfactory.

THE PHARMACY.

THE RED BUILDING (OPPOSITE) THE HOUSE ST.

THE SINGAPORE SCHEME. BOTH SIDES OF THE CASE.

[By HECTOR C. BYWATER.]

Interest in the Singapore question has been revived during the past week by the rumoured shelving of the scheme to construct a large graving dock, capable of taking two of the heaviest battleships simultaneously. The Admiralty, it is said, would be satisfied if one of the ex-German floating docks was sent out to the Straits Settlements, provided that the new oil tanks, magazines, etc., are completed according to plan. But the general public is less interested in technical details of this kind than in the main question as to whether the development of Singapore naval base is really essential or expedient. Ever since it was first mooted the project has been assailed by critics, not by any means confined to one political party, who regard it as being fundamentally opposed to the spirit of the Washington Treaty. With that aspect of the matter the Admiralty are not concerned, their business being solely to provide for the naval security of the Empire.

As they have repeatedly stated, in their judgment the absence of modern dockyard facilities at Singapore, the gateway of the East, leaves a dangerous gap in our line of defence. The strategical mobility of the fleet is gravely impaired, they affirm, by the fact that none of our eight most powerful ships can be docked at any base outside the home station, owing mainly to their immense beam. If therefore, it became necessary to dispatch the battle fleet to Eastern waters, the best ships, on arriving there, would be virtually homeless, and their maintenance in a state of efficiency would be impossible. To be kept thoroughly efficient a battleship requires to be docked at regular intervals for cleaning the submerged part of the hull and applying fresh anti-fouling composition. If this is not done she loses speed. Underwater damage, whether sustained in action or through mishap, can only be repaired properly in dry dock. Consequently until a dock of the requisite size is available at a convenient base, our battle fleet would be deterred from carrying on war-like operations in the Pacific or adjacent waters.

BATTLESHIPS IN THE PACIFIC.
This brings us to the next question: Would battleships be of any use if we had to fight in the Pacific—an Asiatic foe being the only one indicated? Most naval officers say that they would be not merely useful, but indispensable. If we had no such vessels in the war zone our communications could easily be cut by the enemy's cruisers and submarines, working under the shield of his battle fleet. If, on the other hand, British capital ships were present in equal or superior force, these raiders could be driven off by our own light craft, leaving the vital sea routes immune from systematic attack. Commerce-protectors and anti-submarine patrols can only do their work effectively so long as they enjoy the support of a friendly battle fleet.
"No reminder is needed of the magnitude of British interests in the Pacific, such as the integrity of Australia and New Zealand, to say nothing of Hongkong and the smaller insular territories we possess there. A considerable portion of our food and raw material is drawn from the Pacific area, and the whole of this trade might be cut off if we lost the loose command of the sea. At Singapore alone the volume of tonnage entering the harbour every year exceeds that of Hull, Bristol, Glasgow, and Southampton combined.

POSITION OF JAPAN.

But although the immense strategical importance of Singapore is self-evident, there still remains the question whether Japan is, or is not, to be regarded as a possible enemy, for it is futile to pretend that the scheme was prompted by any other motive. At this point the strategist must give way to the statesman, who directs the foreign policy, of which naval power is but the instrument. If there is no reason to apprehend a breach of those cordial relations which have linked the two island Empires for well over a generation, the case for developing Singapore loses much of its force. We are assured by those in touch with Japanese opinion that the building of this great fleet base would be interpreted there as proof that Britain distrusts Japan and even looks upon war with her as a contingency not of the remotest. Only a few Japanese commentators have taken a broader view of the matter, but these point out that Singapore, besides being the natural base for British sea power in the East, is too distant from Japan to constitute a menace to her coasts. Its value, they add, would be mainly defensive, a glance at the map sufficing to remove all doubts on this head.

A further reason put forward for not proceeding with the scheme is the supposed weakening of Japan's sea power in consequence of the earthquake. The fact is, however, that none of her national institutions has suffered less than her navy. The only two modern ships that were damaged (Amagi and Naka) are to be replaced immediately. The devastated arsenal at Yokosuka is to be rebuilt within six months, a large sum of money having already been appropriated for this work. Moreover, it was announced in December, which includes eight large cruisers and twenty-four submarines, is to be maintained intact, no change having been made in it beyond extending the date of maturity by twelve months.

WELL-KNOWN AIR PILOT KILLED.

LONDON, February 14th.
Lieut. Col. J. L. Travers, a well-known pilot in war-time, crashed at Croydon today while testing a privately built runabout monoplane and was killed instantly. He was associated with General Swinton after the war as controller of the Information Department at the Air Ministry. He has of recent years been flying in Chile.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK

CAPITAL (FULLY PAID) ... 55,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... 25,000,000
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTED BY THE
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IN LOZENGES & POWDER.

Will relieve Gastritis and all kindred Diseases when
drugs fail.

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and used in Stomach Disorders. Dr. BELLOC'S Method
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FOR HIRE OR SALE.

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Boys' and Girls' Bicycles Just Arrived.

HANG LEE CYCLE CO.,

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Next to PALACE HOTEL.

WORLD

THEATRE

Des Vœux Road Central.

TUESDAY, 11th March,

at 5.15 P.M. and 9.15 P.M.

Pathe Film News.

"SHANGHAI WAR MEMORIAL"

ROY STEWART

in

"BURNING WORDS."

Buddy - Messenger

in
"BRING UP BUDDY"

HOW TO GET GOOD SERVICE FROM MICHELIN TYRES.

Keep tyres pumped up to correct pressure for the load they have to carry. We can
tell you what this should be.

When tyres are under inflated there is continual internal friction between the foundation
cord and the rubber, causing overheating of the tyre and consequent rapid deterioration.

Water can also enter causing rust, resulting eventually in the rims having sharp
edges which cut the walls of the tyre near the bead.

Most cars in Hongkong run on under inflated tyres with the above disastrous results.

Have your wheels examined front and rear for trueness and tracking alignment. If
they are at fault in this respect the tread of the cover is subject to a grinding action which
quickly destroys the cover.

Keep tyres free from oil and grease.

Start and stop gently and take corners slowly.

Lastly buy **MICHELIN** tyres from us and follow the above advice and
tyre satisfaction is assured.

*Europe-Asia
Trading Co.*

Telephone 3438.

China Building, 1st Floor.

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Bell's Asbestos Compositions.

"Salamander" Engine & Cylinder Oils.

"Salamanderite Jointing"

RADIO.

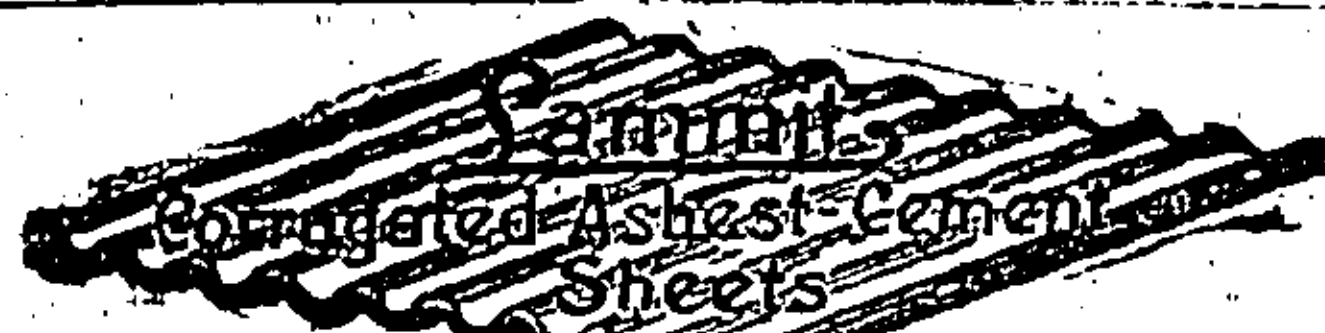
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The National Radio Engineering Company of Atlanta, Georgia, covering an investigation made by them in the interest of Railway Electrical Engineers, report that:—

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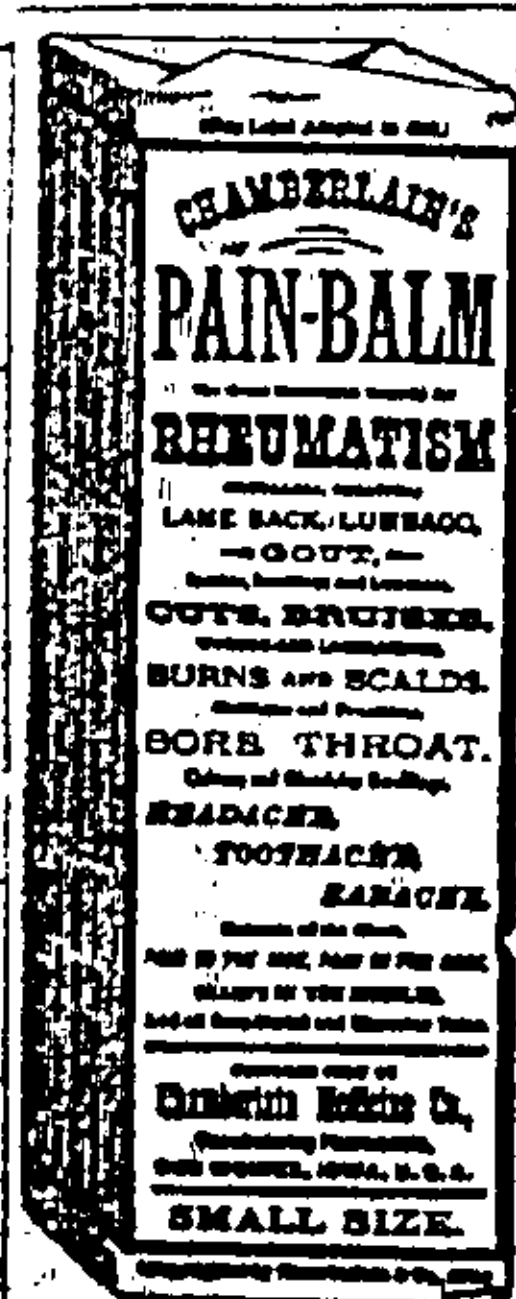
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CHANG TSO-LIN PREPARES SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY ON P.M. LINE.

"SPRING MANOEUVRES."

Reports from Mukden and south along the Peking-Mukden Railway seem to indicate that Chang Tso-lin may be preparing for field manoeuvres in the early spring.

For one thing, trains on the Peking-Mukden line are having some difficulty in getting through. Chang apparently is beginning, also, to gather in what railway rolling stock he can put hands on.

Another significant item was contained in the report of a traveller who has just arrived in Peking from Mukden. He says that between the town of Chingchow and Shanhaiwan his train passed many other trains, sometimes two or three on a siding, loaded with mules and grain. It was distinctly noticeable that none of the trains so loaded were going north of Chingchow. Chingchow is a small town roughly half way between Mukden and Shanhaiwan. It is also, the point from which a partially-completed railway toward Jehol starts off from the Peking-Mukden line. This branch line does not go clear through, but it extends to the edge of the rough country—and by using it troops going for manoeuvres near or south of Jehol could save two or three days of hard marching.

Other reports from Mukden told of the efforts that are being made to furnish Chang's troops with complete and up-to-the-minute equipment, and to get them into first class condition and discipline.

It is interesting to notice, in this connection, that, having failed to secure stores in Shanhaiwan and Tientsin and which recently have been transported to Sanchiao, Chang Tso-lin arranged for the purchase of a large supply of other arms, which now are on their way to China in a Mexican ship. These arms, according to reliable reports, found their way—from what source is not certain—into Holland soon after the armistice of 1918. Recently they were purchased by Chang, and arrangements completed for getting them to China under the Mexican flag. Mexico was not a signatory to the arms embargo agreement. It is not certain when the ship in question will arrive, or where it will land. But report has it that Hulutao may be the place. The total shipment includes rifles, field guns, machine guns and large supplies of ammunition for each weapon, in quantity somewhat larger than the Italians formerly held at Tientsin and Shanhaiwan.—Peking Leader.

CHINA'S FINANCE MINISTER AN ULTIMATUM.

In response to the persuasions of the President and Premier, who want him to retain the Finance Ministry, Mr. Wang Keh-ming has laid before the President a lengthy memorandum containing detailed plans for the reorganization of national finances, emphasizing that a climax has already been reached in the financial situation and that he is powerless to continue as Finance Minister unless his plans are accepted and he is given a free hand to put them into effect. He said that he recognized that he would encounter opposition in seeking to make effective his plans and said that his tenure of office would depend upon his success. Should the opposition to his activities endanger his successes, he said, he would not remain in office as he would consider his activities a waste of time and a useless sacrifice of his health.

In the meantime says a Peking correspondent, the opposition among certain radicals in the lower House of Parliament has not been dropped; on the contrary, the bill of impeachment against Mr. Wang has been passed by the Special Committee, the latter having instructed the chairman to place the matter before the House at the first opportunity. The chief ground for complaint against Mr. Wang, aside from the gold franc issue, is that he sought to issue a considerable sum in treasury notes without consulting Parliament or asking the latter's approval.

Mr. Lin Shih-chung reporting on his investigations of documents in the ministries of Finance and Foreign Affairs said among other things found were documents relating to the issuance of treasury bills amounting to \$5,000,000 to pay the Diplomatic and Consular representatives abroad. This matter he said was passed by the Cabinet without referring it to the Parliament for approval and consequently it was illegal.

Some of the members proposed that bills be returned against all the members of the Cabinet since all had taken a part in the issuance of the notes. This, however, did not pass and it was decided that inasmuch as the Minister of Finance issued the notes knowing they had not been approved by Parliament, the bill against him should be presented at the next regular session of the House.

COMPANY REPORT.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

The accounts of the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., for the year ended 31st Dec., 1933, have been closed and show a profit of \$1,018,888.12.

The General Meeting and Consulting Committee recommended appropriation on the following lines:—

To write off buildings	\$ 75,000.00
To write off machinery	125,000.00
To place to reserve for Chinese tenements	50,000.00
To place to reserve for new lighters	50,000.00
To place to sugar fluctuation account	320,248.33
To place to equalization of dividend fund	130,000.00
To pay a bonus to staff	27,878.03
To pay a dividend of \$40 per share absorbing	500,000.00
To carry forward to next account	40,763.78
Total	\$1,018,888.12

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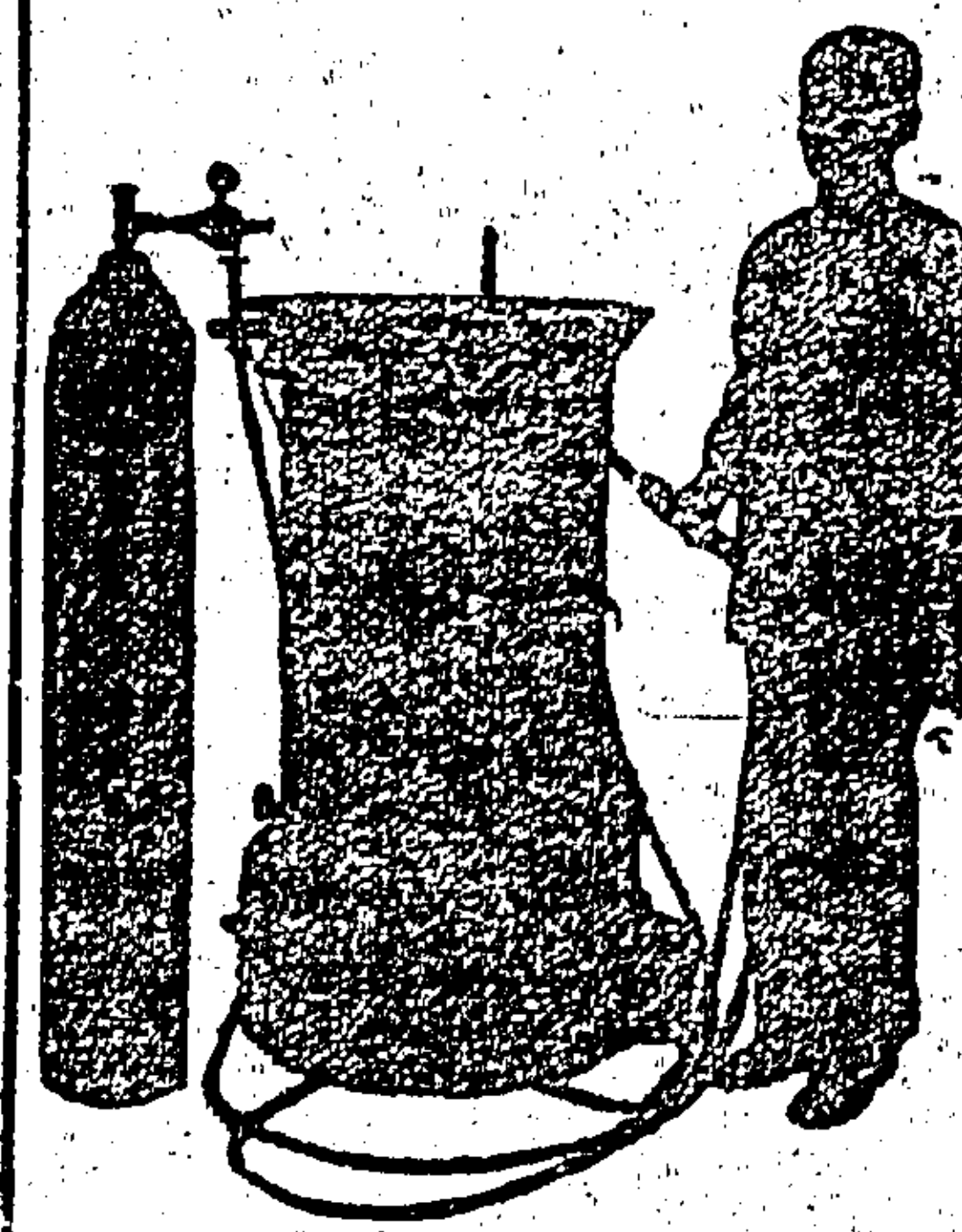
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LOCAL VOLUNTEERS' RIFLE
MEETING.

FULL RESULTS.

The Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps completed its rifle meeting at Stonecutters on Sunday, after four days' shooting extending over the last two week ends. On the first two days shooting conditions were unfavourable but last week end visibility was good and troubles due to wind, rain, etc., were absent. Some details of the competitions have already appeared in the Daily Press; below are full results:—

ALL COMERS' COMPETITION.—N.R.A. 1923 Conditions for King's Prize, First Stage, but no aperture sight to be used. 200, 300 and 600 yards. 7 shots at each range. Service rifles—1, Sergt. McRayne, 92 (H.M.S. Despatch); 2, Comdr. Wray, 92 (H.M.S. Despatch); 3, Comdr. Goodman and Lee, Comdr. Shaw, 88 (H.V.D.C.). Range prizes: N. L. Bailton, 200 yards (H.V.D.C.); P. O. Lawson, 300 yards (H.M.S. Tamar); E. R. A. Wilkes, 600 yards (H.M.S. Tamar).

BLAKE SHIELD.—A Challenge Shield presented by the late Sir Henry Blake, I.C.S. Company Competition for five men per company. Won by Scottish Company (Lieut. Logan, Sergt. Smyth, Comdr. Goodman, Pte. Cuthill, Pte. Swan). A special prize given by Mr. R. M. Dyer for the highest individual score was presented to Comdr. Goodman.

FRANCIS CUP.—A Challenge Cup presented by the late Mr. J. J. Francis, O.C. Teams of 4 men each from all units. Any number of teams from each unit. Won by No. 9 Platoon's No. 1 team (C.S.M. Thornhill, Comdr. Lyon, Pte. R. Goodman, Pte. V. Smyth).

MYSTERY COMPETITION.—Open to all members of the H.V.D.C. Won by Comdr. Lyon, with Comdr. F. Goodman second and Pte. R. Goodman third.

TWO COMPETITION.—Open to any member of the Corps who has not won a prize at any Corps Rifle Meeting. Conditions the same as for the Corps Championship. Won by Tpr. Mackenzie; Lee, Comdr. A. Young; C.S.M. Everett. The first prize was presented by Lane, Crawford & Co.

JAR COMPETITION.—Range, 300 yards. Jars to be filled with water and painted white. 9 Jars to each team, 3 teams to fire at one time. As many teams as desired may be entered from each unit but no combination from different units will be allowed. Bayonets to be fixed. Rounds, 2 per man. The team breaking the most jars to be the winners. Time unlimited. Won by the Scottish Company (Sergt. Smyth, Pte. Swan and Pte. Mackenzie).

R.V.R. CHALLENGE CUP.—Open to No. 9 Platoon. 10 rounds at 300 yards at 8 p.m. Time, one minute. Pte. R. Lapsley took first prize and holds the Cup for one year.

INTER-COMPANY.—Teams of 5 men, as many teams as desired may enter from each unit. Range, 300 yards. Rounds, unlimited. Bayonets to be fixed. 21 Tbs. at Butts. Teams to be standing on firing point. Rifles unloaded. On whistle being blown, teams to lie down knocking their tiles over in the shortest time to be the winners. Time limit, 2 minutes. Won by the Mounted Infantry (Lieut. Dowling, Lee, Comdr. Shaw, Lee, Comdr. Young, Tpr. Mackenzie, and Tpr. Perrin).

CORPS CHAMPIONSHIP.—200, 300 and 600 yards—7 shots and 1 sighter at each range. The winner will hold the Corps Championship Bowl for one year and will be given a replica of it. Won by Comdr. Lyon, 2, Comdr. F. C. Goodman; 3, Lee, Comdr. Shaw. Range prizes: Tpr. Mackenzie, 200 yards; Lee, Comdr. Young, 300 yards; Spr. Owen, 600 yards.

REVOLVER COMPETITION.—For members of the H.V.D.C. only. Service 45 revolver. Range, 30 yards; 6 shots (3 right and three left hand); Time limit, 2 minutes. Bbley targets and scoring. Won by Tpr. Perrin (25), with S.M. Woodlake (19) second.

OPEN REVOLVER COMPETITION.—Any type of revolver or pistol. Time limit, 2 min. Range, 20 yards. Won by Sergt. Carpenter (H.K. Police), 37; Lt. Comdr. Stack (H.M.S. Durban), 26; Grimes, 20.

ATTACK COMPETITION.—Open to any number of teams of 6, 100 to 100 yards. 15 rounds per man, leader excepted. Won by Scottish Company (41); 2, Engineers No. 2 team (22); Mounted Infantry (31); Engineers No. 1 team and No. 9 Platoon (25 each); No. 1 Platoon (21).

MACHINE GUN COMPETITION.—Won by Dock Company Section (Lee, Comdr. Cullen, Pte. Robson and Pte. White).

LEWIS GUN COMPETITION.—Won by M.I. Transport Section (Moncrieff, Adams and Bruce).

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme-Orient, in its report dated Saigon, February 25th, state:—

Our market has been decidedly weaker since last week owing to the absence of any transactions. Our opinion is that prices will decline in the near future because most part of the contracts February-March have been fulfilled and paddy arrivals are increasing every week.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to February 10th, 1924, is 120,573 tons against 146,740 in 1923.

We quote today:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong, \$6.75 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon, for March-April shipment.

Messrs. Wm. G. Hale & Co., Ltd., of Saigon, reporting on 1st March, says:—During the past fortnight our market has been very quiet, notwithstanding the absolute lack of business, either with Europe, Java, Japan and America. Large shipments continue to be effected to Hongkong, but during the last days under review it has seemed however that the demand is not so active and consequently our market begins to be easier. Moreover, forward contracts are now not very important. Large quantities of paddy New Crop are arriving now from the interior, and rice merchants are stocking more and more, the demand being poor.

THE FERRY MYSTERY.

HOW THE LAUNCH WAS PIRATED.

Although a number of passengers of the pirated ferry launch, *Kwong Shan*, have returned to Hongkong there is still no word of the missing launch and the remainder of the passengers who are, apparently, being held to ransom.

It appears that when the launch left Shum Shui Po for Hongkong on the night of the piracy she had 83 passengers on board, including ten women and a number of children. Directly the launch had passed the ferry coming in the opposite direction, several of the passengers produced revolvers and herded the other passengers into two holds whilst several other passengers took control of the launch. The coxswain was ordered to swing the rudder round and steer for Capulsun with all lights out. All night the launch steamed in a direction unknown to the passengers; and at 7 a.m. on Monday she arrived at the pirates' stronghold where the passengers were taken ashore in sampans. While waiting for the sampans to come alongside the pirates searched a couple of hours searching the passengers and relieving them of their jewellery and clothing. They discarded their own shabby clothes and donned long coats of the better class Chinese passengers on board. They then strapped up and down the deck, enquiring of their victims how the launch looked. The loot was not great, comprising a little over \$200 and a small quantity of jewellery. When the passengers were removed ashore the crew were ordered to remain on board, and two of the pirates were left as guards. Once on shore the passengers were shackled in pairs and marched to the pirates' stronghold, about an hour's journey inland. There they were imprisoned in small huts, where they were imprisoned for five days. The returned passengers say that during that time they were well treated and they were served with food twice a day. They estimated the strength of the gang at between 300 and 400.

The leader of the gang is described as a young and powerful Chinese named Wong Ng. He was dressed in the height of fashion and worked hard each day giving instructions to his army of underlings. When the passengers were brought before him he said that the motto of the gang was to "rob the rich to benefit the poor."

"We don't want to make working people like you suffer," he said, addressing the coolies who were later released and returned to Hongkong, "and you will be released and sent to Hongkong as soon as there is a row boat available."

During the early hours of Saturday morning the coolies were taken before the pirate chief who gave them \$1 each as travelling expenses and told them not to forget to tell the people of Hongkong how well they had been treated. They were then released and made their way back to Kowloon under an armed escort.

BLEW POLICE WHISTLE FOR
HALF AN HOUR.DISTURBANCE IN DES VOEUX ROAD
CENTRAL.

Because some men came and erected scaffolding in front of his house at No. 228, Des Voeux Road Central (second floor), a Chinese created a stir in the vicinity by blowing a police whistle for nearly half an hour on Saturday, with the result that the police and the Fire Brigade turned out in force. Yesterday the man was charged before the Magistrate with creating a disturbance.

When questioned why he continued to blow the police whistle, the defendant told his Worship (Mr. E. W. Hamilton) that he did not want the men to proceed with the work. Asked if he had been given notice of the work he confessed that he received a notice some three months ago but he had removed all his belongings.

His Worship said he would have had considerable sympathy with the defendant if he had gone about in an ordinary manner instead of creating a disturbance as he had done. A fine of \$5 with costs was imposed.

SUSPECTED PIRATES.

ASSISTANT CROWN SOLICITOR ASKS
FOR THEIR DISCHARGE.

Six Chinese, alleged to have been members of the crew of the *s.s. Talite* which was pirated sometime ago and who were held by the police on suspicion that they were concerned in the piracy, were brought before the Magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood) yesterday morning, when the Assistant Crown Solicitor (Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg) asked for their discharge, stating that the Crown had no evidence to offer against them. His Worship accordingly ordered their release.

It will be recalled that when the ship was pirated and her Master (Capt. Wilcox) murdered it was stated that a number of the crew were identified with the gang of pirates. Shortly after the sensational occurrence a number of the crew, who deserted the ship immediately after the piracy, were arrested either on the Chinese territory or in the Colony. In the meantime the police have been busy making investigations but despite their efforts no evidence could be brought against the suspects.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT

KOWLOON DOCKS.

SUB-CONTRACTOR KILLED.

A fatal accident occurred at Kowloon Docks on Sunday afternoon. A sub-contractor named Chow Fook Hung was repairing a roof of a saw mill when the scaffolding on which he was standing gave way. He fell a distance of thirty feet and was killed instantaneously.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

There was quite a busy afternoon on the Tennis courts yesterday, no fewer than ten matches being decided. Perhaps the most interesting was the one in the Open Championship Doubles between T. Honda and J. Abo and K. H. Lo and Richard Lim. The Japanese won easily and it was really a one-sided affair, but the interest lay in the sparkling tennis provided by the two Japanese players, who on yesterday's play should go a long way in this competition. They have to meet H. D. and O. Rumjahn in the next round—last year's finalists—and the match should be one of the most interesting in the tournament.

Yesterday's results are as follows:—
OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.—S. A. Rumjahn beat T. Yamada, 6-4, 7-5, 6-3; Yew Man Tuen beat K. Ohta, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.—Ng See Kwong and C. Chou beat N. L. Smith and J. E. Warner, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2; T. Honda and J. Abo beat K. H. Lo and Richard Lim, 6-1, 6-0, 6-1.

CUP CHAMPIONSHIP.—A. R. Raworth beat D. S. Green, 6-4, 6-2, 7-5.
HANDICAP SINGLES.—A. R. Raworth (+1/2) beat H. R. Romington (+5/8) 6-4, 7-5.

HANDICAP SINGLES.—B. A. Stevens (+5/8) beat P. E. Barker (+15/16), 7-5, 6-3; J. M. E. Nikkels (scr.) beat F. Lebel (+3/4), 6-2, 6-2.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.—W. Woodward and D. D. Dryden (+15) beat L. M. S. Lloyd and D. G. Bruce (+15), 6-1, 6-4; H. Owen Hughes and G. H. Morr (+15) beat R. E. Worthington and H. E. Grace (+15/16), 6-0, 6-3.

MIXED DOUBLES.—R. E. Worthington and Miss P. Grace (+20) walk over from N. L. Smith and Mrs. Smith.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES.—Lam Yuk Ying and Chan So e. W. Hattersley Smith and G. Williams; E. da Souza and C. d'Assumpcao v. N. Trambitsky and H. Krebs.

CUP CHAMPIONSHIP.—H. Owen Hughes v. G. W. Sewell.

HANDICAP DOUBLES.—E. J. R. Mitchell and W. L. Thomas (+15) v. G. G. Frank and W. J. W. Alabaster (+2/3).

MIXED DOUBLES.—C. C. Stark and Mrs. Stark (+1/2) v. H. E. Grace and Mrs. G. C. Dickens (+1/2).

GOLF.

THE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

The final of the Junior Championship was played off at Fanling on Sunday, the finalists being G. Murray and D. McLaren. The match was played on the old course, over 36 holes, and was won in a comparatively easy manner by G. Murray by 13 up and 12 to play. Murray played a very fine game whereas his opponent was out of form.

PIRACY REGULATIONS.

Mr. Laurence, the Secretary of the China Coast Officers' Guild, informs us that receipt of the Guild's letter of February 4th was acknowledged by the Government. In the acknowledgment it was stated that it was unlikely that a detailed reply could be sent in time for the proposed meeting of the Guild on February 17th. It was the Guild's September letter that was left so long unanswered.

The Government view is that there is no finality about the present regulations, which are regarded merely as something to go on with while the whole question of piracy prevention is being threshed out. Naval co-operation is not lost sight of and questions of pensions for disabled ship officers and engineers and the dependants of men killed in combatting piratical attacks is under consideration.

WHO WAS IT?

MYSTERIOUS PERSON JUMPS OVER-
BOARD FROM STAR FERRY.

The police are at present trying to discover the identity of a person who jumped overboard from the ferry launch *Northern Star* at 7.45 p.m. on Sunday during a voyage from Kowloon to Hongkong. A person was seen to move from the upper deck to the lower deck and shortly afterwards a splash was heard and it was seen that someone had jumped overboard. The ferry was stopped and delayed for something like ten minutes cruising about in the hope of picking up the individual. No trace of the person could be found, however, and the vessel proceeded on its journey.

A number of the passengers assert that the person was a male Chinese, whilst others go so far as to state that he was a European. A number of the crew are of the opinion that the person was a Chinese woman. So far no body has been recovered.

ANNOYED CHINESE.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.

A Chinese expressed his annoyance by assaulting a Chinese architect's assistant, who came to his house in Wellington Street under instructions to arrange for the pulling down of his house. Yesterday he was charged at the Magistrate, before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, with assault, and Mr. C. W. Russ appeared to defend him.

It appeared that when the complainant put in an appearance at the house he was set upon by the inmates. According to Mr. Russ, when the complainant made his appearance he started to pull down the floor straight away. The Magistrate informed the defendant if he had any grievance he should have applied for legal redress instead of assaulting the complainant. He bound the defendant over in the sum of \$50 for a period of six months.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

FROM 1st APRIL, 1924, until further Notice the PRICE of Current for Lighting and Fans will be Reduced to 16 Cents Per Unit.
Discounts will remain as before.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

BILLIARDS.

HO KAM TONG CUPS.

PALACE HOTEL.

ENTRIES for the Annual Billiard Handicap HO KAM TONG CUPS valued at \$300 will close on

28th MARCH, 1924.
1st Prize Cup valued ... \$175.00
2nd " " " " " 75.00
3rd " " " " " 50.00

Entrance Fees \$3.00 to go to Local Charities.
Intending Competitors will kindly send in their Names with Entrance Fees to—
PROPRIETOR,
PALACE HOTEL.

HONGKONG DOG & CAT SHOW, 1924

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding the Hongkong Defence Corps, a Show will be held on the PARADE GROUND on SATURDAY, 15th MARCH, at 2 P.M.
There will be classes for all kinds of Dogs including cross Breeds and Puppies, also litters of Puppies.

If sufficient entries are received there will be classes for Cats also.
Entry forms may be had from the undersigned.

Entries Close on TUESDAY, 11th INST., at 5 P.M. and intending competitors are notified that owing to the trouble in compiling a catalogue no entries can possibly be accepted after that date.

B. L. FROST.

Hon. Secretary & Treasurer,
c/o THE E. E. TELEGRAPH CO.

TENDERS

are invited for the Supply of Labour and Lighters for Admiralty Coaling for a Period of 12 Months certain from the 1st APRIL, 1924.

Forms for Tendering can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, and Tenders should be lodged in the NAVAL STORE OFFICER'S Office Not later than NOON on MONDAY, 17th MARCH, 1924.

A Deposit of One hundred dollars will be required from persons tendering, and will be returned in the event of Non-acceptance of the Tender.

H. M. NAVAL YARD,
HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

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Reply to Box No. 465,
c/o Hongkong Daily Press.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and
THURSDAY.

the 11th, 12th and 13th March, 1924, at H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, and at Kowloon NAVAL DEPOT, commencing each day at 9.30 A.M. with an interval from 12 Noon to 1.30 P.M.

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Lots may be inspected on MONDAY, the 10th March, 1924.

Also sale of Old and Surplus Vintaging Stores at Kowloon on FRIDAY, 14th March.

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Hongkong, 11th February, 1924. (465)

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3493

DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

REVIEW OF CHURCH ACTIVITY BY THE BISHOP.

WHERE IS THE CHURCH FAILING?

INTERESTING ADDRESS BY THE CHAPLAIN TO THE FORCES.

The Victoria Diocesan Conference was held yesterday in the Church Hall of St. John's Cathedral. It was marked by the presence of many Bishops of the Church of England from various parts of China who are to concentrate in Canton for the General Synod of the Church, to be held from the 18th to the 23rd inst. The Conference was conducted in two sessions, the first from 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. and the second from 5.15 p.m. to 6.45 p.m. Business matters occupied an hour of the first session, the second hour being devoted to an interesting discussion on "Where is the Church Failing?" The second session was principally devoted to the address by Bishop Malony on "What is meant by a Mission of Help?" Do we need one in the Far East?

THE FIRST SESSION.

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

The Conference was opened with a prayer by Bishop Malony and this was followed by an address by the President of the Conference (Bishop Duppuy of Victoria). The Bishop said: "In May we shall enter upon the seventy-fifth year of our story as a Diocese and I often think that all that has happened since Dr. George Smith was consecrated in Canterbury Cathedral on May 29th, 1849, as first Bishop of Victoria with the oversight of all the work of the Church of England in China and Japan, is an encouragement to us to persevere in the work committed to us in spite of temporary checks and difficulties. For since these early days a Church has come into being in China, as we are reminded this week by the presence in our midst of fifteen Bishops, and Delegates from ten out of the eleven Dioceses which make up the Chung Hua Sheng King Hui. A Church not wholly independent yet, it is true, but well on its way towards independence. And a Church has come into being in Japan. And since these early days Hongkong Island has been transformed from a barren rocky island, frequented by a few fishermen and pirates, to what a Secretary of State at the British Imperial Conference in 1923 has described as the largest seaport in the world. It is rather more than three years since I landed in Hongkong as the sixth Bishop of Victoria and the changes that I have witnessed seem to me to be a prelude of the yet greater changes that are to be. It does not fall within my scope to-day to speak in any detail of the work in the Diocese as a whole but rather of the Colonial work. But before I proceed to do this I should like to say that, looking for a moment at the work as a whole, there has been undoubted progress during the past three years. I am aware there have been setbacks too; due in part in some cases to the unrest in the country. For instance, in the matter of Confirmations. In my first year I confirmed 329, last year I confirmed only 200. In all I have confirmed 850 since my arrival here. In the neighbouring Diocese of Fokien the confirmation figures are very much higher, due in no small measure, as I believe, to a considerably larger staff of workers. But though there have been setbacks, yet, on the whole, substantial progress has been made. And I would like to put on record here how much we owe to the indefatigable labours of Archdeacon Burwell, whose absence on account of ill-health we all so deeply deplore. It is due to his initiative that three of our Church educational institutions have been erected in this Colony, namely St. Stephen's College, St. Stephen's College for Girls, and St. John's Hostel, and again it is due to him that Holy Trinity College has been erected in Canton. PROGRESS BEING MADE.

And in our Church as a whole progress I am sure is being made. When I return to England I do not expect to find things where they were four years ago when I was there last; and if I were to visit the different countries of the world and examine the Church life there I am sure I should have to say the same; that everywhere, in spite of much apparent failure and glaring limitations, there is life and the development which comes of life. I do not think that the situation we have to face is to be met by any merely static habit of mind. Hope is the true temper of life and we must face our work with hope. It seems to me that the Church of England has always left room for development; in its essence it refuses to be static though often it has lagged behind. The main subject that is to occupy us to-day is the consideration of where our Church has failed; and of the question whether we shall plan to have next year, or the year following, a Mission of Help such as they had in India a year ago. I am confident that the consideration of such subjects can do nothing but good because a right understanding of a situation is a first step towards effective action. I have been reading recently a book entitled "India and the Church," being impressions of the members of the Mission of Help. The book is published by the S.P.C.K. What one of the missionaries writes is that if they had started the Mission with the experience they had gained by the end of the mission it would have been to the great gain of their work.

THE WORLD'S PROBLEM.

This book begins with a paper by the Bishop of Winchester on the "Spiritual Responsibility of Empire" in which he insists that our problem is fundamentally the problem of the whole world, namely "is it possible to create a world commonwealth consisting of many races, many nations, many degrees of civilization, yet united in a larger loyalty than anything local or regional, subject to one law, keeping one peace"; and in which he also quotes the words of Walter Pater, the great American Ambassador, on the need for a growing comradeship between the members of the Anglo-Saxon race East and West. "As the world stands," Walter Pater says, "the United States and Great Britain must work together and stand together. The thing, the only thing, is a perfect understanding between the English-speaking peoples; that is necessary and that is all that is necessary. Possibly the words of Walter Pater are an exaggerated statement, but I think most reasonable people will acknowledge that they are substantially true. Later in the book there is an article, a very fresh and vivid article, by the Dean of Manchester, Dr. Gough McCormick, on "The Englishman in India." As I read this article it seemed to me that the problem of the Britisher in India was not unlike the problem of the Britisher in Hongkong or China. Father Waggott has an article on "The Intellectual Environment." Miss Higson, one of our very useful articles on "The Mission of Help," in which she speaks of the scope of the mission, the preparations made, and in which he also pays a warm tribute to the work done by Miss Higson and the other lady missionaries. COLONIAL CHURCH WORK.

There are other articles scarcely less interesting, but I have not time to refer to them now. I would commend this book for the study of all interested in the problems of our Colonial life. If it is decided that there should be a Mission of Help my hope would be that it will mark a real advance in the effectiveness and vitality, intellectually, socially, and spiritually, of our Church in the Far East. I think the time has come for us to reconsider and perhaps reconstruct some of the Colonial Church work.

There are certain special difficulties that must frankly be faced in our Colonial Church life. One is due to the changing population. In three years here I have seen two Vice-Chancellors of the University and one Acting Vice-Chancellor; three General Officers Commanding the Troops in the China Command; while of the six ladies who were originally appointed as Diocesan Secretaries of the V.D.A. only one, Lady Severn, still remains in the Colony.

THE OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY IN HONGKONG. Another fact that has to be faced is that Sunday is undoubtedly looked upon as a general holiday for sport rather than as a day of worship. Young men, and women, too, coming out here observe that only a minority go to Church; they say little about it, but it affects the life nevertheless. While I say this I ought also to say that I do not for a moment consider that the European in the Far East is less religious than the European at home. Then, too, there is a lack of social life in the Church—it may be that this is provided for so simply in other directions that there is not felt to be a great need for it here also. I am not clear about this, but of this I am sure that we ought to endeavour to build up a more corporate life and that we can do by team work what can never be accomplished by purely individual effort.

THE WOMEN'S WORK.

Then too I would like to see the strengthening of our women's work. In a day when there is a woman Secretary of State we may well ask ourselves whether our women are sufficiently represented in the Executive Councils of the Church. For instance, in the case of our own Cathedral might there not be established as a first step a Women's Advisory Council? The women of Hongkong are doing much, but I believe that there are avenues of service still open to them and that given the right leadership there would be a due response. And I would like to take this opportunity of thanking those laymen who so generously give their service as members of the different Church bodies and on the governing bodies of our different educational institutions. Their help means much.

During the three years I have been in Hongkong the following buildings have been erected dedicated, or donated:—The Cathedral Hall dedicated soon after my arrival and already proving so great a boon to our work, the Church of Our Saviour, Canton, where we hope also soon to have a Parochial Hall and House for the Chinese clergyman in charge, a new building for St. Stephen's Girls' College, a new block at St. Paul's College, a residence for the senior Chaplain, an In-Patients block for the hospital at Yunnan, St. Stephen's Church, enlarged, the Chapel at Macao renovated; and St. Andrew's Parochial Hall, Kowloon, enlarged. We are hoping shortly to see erected new buildings for the Diocesan Boys' School, St. Stephen's College, and St. Paul's Girls' School.

BIGGER STAFFS.

I should like also to see provision made for a small Diocesan Office; and, reverting to the matter of personnel, I should like to see provision made for a Diocesan Chaplain, who should be attached to the Cathedral staff, act as Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop and visit the outposts. I believe that given a man with initiative there would be real scope for such a worker. I have often thought there is ample room for a third clergyman at the Cathedral. There are all the travellers passing through, all the different groups of people to be kept in touch with, all the pastoral, preaching and Press work which needs to be done. Out here in the East I believe that, given that each man has a man's work to do, we should overstaff rather than understaff, because we have to face all the complications that arise from furlough and sickness, and because in all good work provision must be made for the maintenance of continuity.

I would also like to see the establishment of a Diocesan Endowment Fund which could be invested and the interest of which could be used for urgent needs as they arise. I do not consider that a rich Church is necessarily a strong Church, but I am sure that proper financial provision makes spiritual efficiency. And in this Diocese no real provision has hitherto been made for central administration.

And, now, to come to personnel. Since last this Conference met two years ago there have been sundry changes.—The Reverend J. T. Holman, A. J. Stearns, H. S. Bailey, M. W. Shewell, C.F., and Mr. Denman Fuller have left Hongkong. Their places have been taken by the Revs. T. B. Powell, R. J. Northcott, C.F., and Mr. Frederick Mason. Our ranks have also been strengthened by the coming of the Rev. G. E. Arrowsmith for St. Andrew's, Kowloon, and the Rev. N. A. Peel for the Missions to Seamen.

And while I speak of personnel I should also like to say how much we owe to the work of my Commissaries in England, the Rev. H. St. B. Holland (shortly to be installed as Canon, Vicar and Sub-Dean of Conventry), Canon Lavers Kemp of Manchester, the Rev. R. W. Howard of Eton College and the Rev. L. G. Manning, M.C., Vicar of St. Matthew's, Brighton.

23 NEW WORKERS.

As I look back over the three years I have been here, I find that our ranks have been reinforced in all by twenty-eight new workers, six are clergy, two doctors, three nurses, one choirmaster and organist, sixteen lay educationalists (ten being women). Of these twenty-eight workers three have left, two on account of ill-health, the third Mr. Bailey, who worked in the neighbouring Diocese of Swaziland. In a considerable number of cases we owe these new workers to the initiative of my Commissaries in England.

Most of these workers, it is true, are for missionary work, but my firm conviction is that as the missionary work is strengthened so it will strengthen the Colonial work and the strengthening of the Colonial work will react on the missionary work.

I expect to be on leave from April till January and during my absence I have asked the Venerable Archdeacon Barnett and the Rev. H. Copley Moyle to act as my Commissaries.

THE FUTURE.

And now as we face the future with all its boundless possibilities for expansion there comes to my mind the figure of that intrepid traveller General Perara pressing on and on along the borders of Tibet, and as he journeyed there travelling out into the Great Beyond. It seems to me that if this spirit of hope and purpose and unflinching steadfastness is given to us we have the chance of doing work here which may well challenge all our powers. And, after all, the one basis for all spiritual advance is prayer. No advance that is worth anything can come in any other way. Therefore let us keep the vision and press on. The big man needs something big to measure himself against and he will have no quarrel because his task is big. But what he pits against the odds that oppose him is not himself but the immeasurable might of God and in quiet confidence he can afford to be patient and to wait.

THE CONSTITUTION.

The members of the Conference then considered the proposed constitution and standing orders of the Victoria Diocesan Conference were circulated. The constitution was explained by the Rev. H. C. Copley Moyle and its adoption was proposed by Dr. Earle. The meeting went on to consider the constitution in detail and adopted it with slight amendments. The purpose of the Conference, the standing Orders state, as to "take counsel and action in matters that concern the welfare and progress of the Church of England in the Diocese." The Bishop of the Diocese is to be the President and the Conference is to consist of all clergy of the Church of England resident in the Diocese and lay representatives of the various churches. The Conference is to meet at least once a year and elect annually a standing committee of twelve members.

Dr. J. H. Sanders proposed twelve names to form the standing committee for the ensuing year and these were elected as follows:—Mr. M. E. F. Airey, Mr. J. Dyer Ball, Dr. Earle, Mr. W. L. Paterson, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, Sir Claud Severn, Prof. L. Forster, Mrs. Pollock, Lady Severn, the Rev. J. B. Lee, the Rev. G. R. Lindsay and the Rev. H. C. Copley Moyle.

WHERE IS THE CHURCH FAILING?

ADDRESS BY THE REV. C. J. NORTHCOTE, C.F.

The Rev. C. J. Northcott, Chaplain of the Forces in Hongkong, inaugurated a discussion on the subject: "Where the Church is failing?" He said:—

My Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen.—At the Committee Meeting when the programme for this conference was drawn up we took some time deciding what we would call this discussion. I believe in the end we decided on quite a different title to the one we have got. What we wanted to talk about was not so much the work of the Church at large, or in the Mission field, but in view of the Mission of Help which is to be to English speaking people we thought it might be useful to have a discussion on why so many people who are baptised and confirmed in our Church are not seen in the Church again until they come for marriage or for burial. Why is it the Church fails to hold them? I shall try in what I have to say to keep strictly to the point which is where our particular Church is failing. I shall try to avoid the adjacent and tempting problems of where other Churches are failing, or where the people themselves are failing quite apart from the Churches. But it must be remembered there is a sort of relativity in these things and the perspective of one apart from the others is not likely to be accurate.

Before we can discover where the Church is failing we must see exactly where she ought to be standing. According to her traditions, the Church of England ought to be standing in the mean between the two extremes. The two extremes or opposite ways of presenting Christianity are usually known as the Catholic and the Evangelical.

THE CATHOLIC PRESENTATION OF CHRISTIANITY.

The outstanding feature of the Catholic presentation of Christianity is the emphasis is laid on the Church and the Sacraments. The Church is represented as holding the whole truth, and there is no assurance of salvation outside her. The duty of those who belong to her is to believe in her, to put their whole trust in her, and if they do what the Church tells them the Church guarantees to bring them to the place where they would be. The public worship of the Catholic centres for the most part around the Holy Communion. It is the one service ordained by Christ himself. It is not only the historic but the natural meeting place of Christian people. Another point stressed by the Catholics is the duty of Sacramental confession. Through it the Church keeps an eye on the individual lives and difficulties of her children.

THE EVANGELICAL PRESENTATION.

In the Evangelical presentation of Christianity emphasis is laid chiefly on the word of God in the Bible. The Church to them consists of those who have found their salvation in Christ Jesus. They do not see the necessity of the orders of bishops, priests and deacons, and they do not encourage forms and ceremonies of any description. They believe in extemporary prayer rather than set forms of printed prayers. A great deal of their faith is based on God's individual guidance of the individual soul. Now both the Catholic and the Evangelical methods have been and still are pushed to extremes which to the other side seem ridiculous. They have both at times been so disgusted with each other that they have been blind to each other's good, and blind to the fact that extreme teaching of any kind has the effect of making bigots rather than saints.

THE IDEAL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The ideal of the Church of England has been to take the middle course. The mean between the two extremes. The middle course is always the best course. But it is the one most criticised, the most dangerous, and the most difficult to keep. We may in the main be including all that is good and true on both sides, on the other hand we may be leaving out all that has any meaning on either side. To take examples. It is quite possible in our Church to be so indefinite about what the Church is, or to teach such entirely different things in our different Churches, that the average person loses the sense of the corporate life of the Church, and in consequence does little to support it. In the same way our teaching about the Holy Communion is most paradoxical. We always speak of it as the chief service, but more often than not treat it as the least important. We expect always the smallest congregation, and the average person who comes with the multitude on Easter or Christmas day has only the haziest idea of its significance. As for confession, frankly we have been frightened of it. We have always heard so much about its dangers that we have not dared to explore its possibilities.

There are those who are glad that the Church of England is not particularly definite about her Sacramental teaching, but a glance at the Evangelical stronghold is no less disconcerting. For one thing very few of our regular Church people read the Bible regularly. Perhaps they feel they cannot lay their hands on the Bible and swear their theology on its literal interpretation with at any rate the same conviction as their grandparents could. Not that they doubt its inspiration. But the discoveries of the critics, the continual advancement of knowledge, especially with regard to the beginnings of life, have made people realise that those who wrote the Bible wrote the truth, indeed, but they wrote under the same difficulties, the same human limitations, of the thought and philosophy of their time with which men always have been encumbered, and always will be encumbered, in their efforts to translate what the spirit saith into the language of their age.

Then the Evangelical use of extemporary prayer which can be so truly beautiful and helpful is never found in our public services. And a prayer meeting in a Church is certainly not a common occurrence. Again, the experience of conversion, of being saved, which Evangelicals make such a point of, and to which they refer in conversation, is a thing we are very shy about. Perhaps we have heard too often the experience of God battered out of all meaning by noisy boastings of empty-minded men.

(Continued on page 7.)

CROQUET

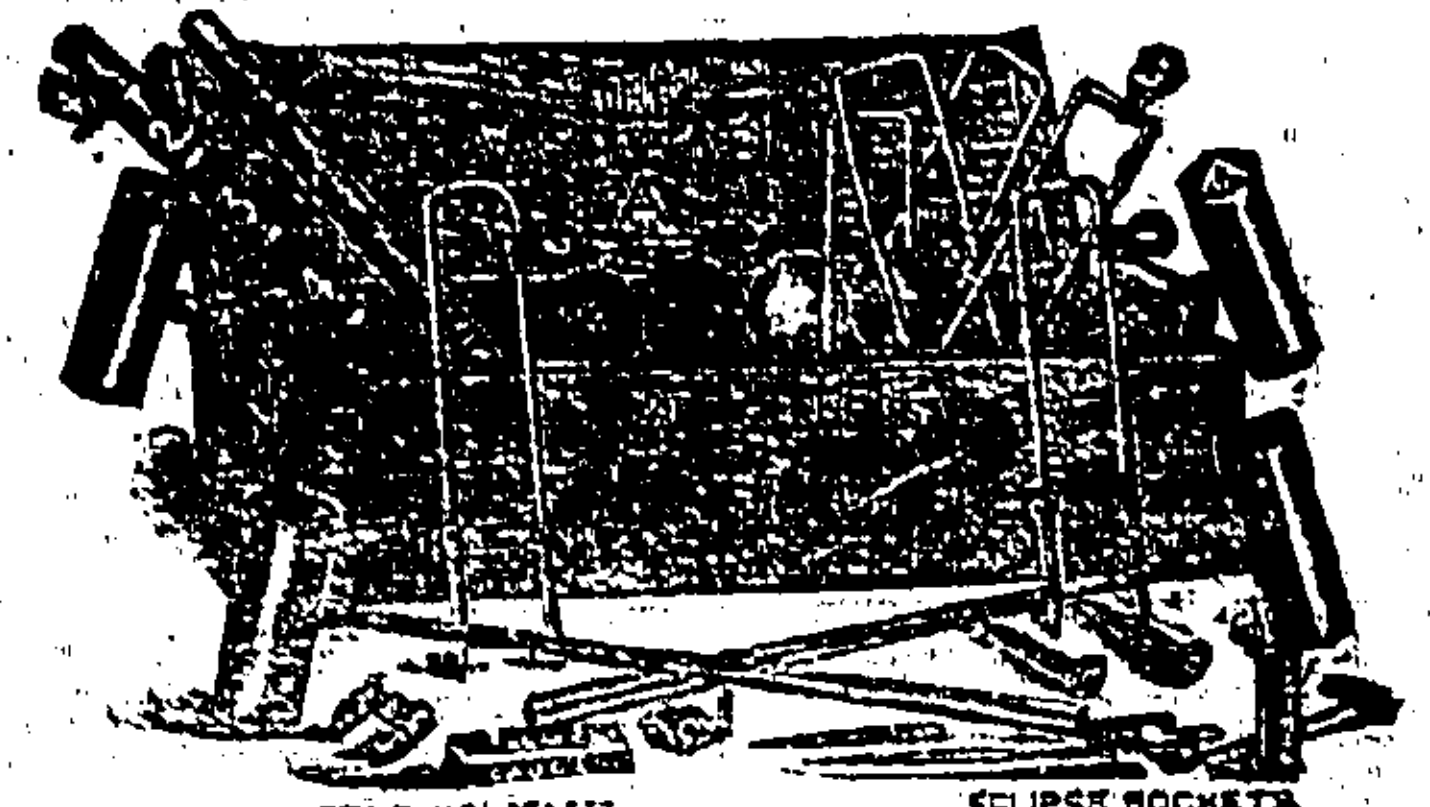
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on MONDAY, the 31st MARCH, 1924, at 11.00 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1923.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to March, 1924, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "NELLORE."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 9TH MARCH, 1924.

FROM ANTWERP, IMMINGHAM, PORTSAID AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1924. [491]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER "SICILIA."

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 10TH MARCH, 1924.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo from Persian Gulf B.S.N. and B.P.S.N. Co.'s Steamers. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1924. [492]

S.S. "AMAZONE."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE, LUG, &c., in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after the 17th instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 20th instant, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged packages will be examined on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. RODENFUS, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 10th March 1924. [493]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "CITY OF DURBAN" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extensive Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 15th March, 1924, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd March, 1924, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1924. [495]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL, HONGKONG.

THE Committee of the School has appointed The Rev. H. DU T. PYNER to act as HEADMASTER during the absence on furlough of the Rev. W. T. FLEMING.

H. C. MOYLE, Hon. Secretary.

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FURNISHED HOUSE in Good Position at PEAK. Hot and Cold Baths. From Middle April to September.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 15TH MARCH, 1924, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st October, 1923.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, the 11th day of March, to Monday, the 17th day of March, both days inclusive, during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1924. [486]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 20, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, on THURSDAY, the 20TH MARCH, 1924, at Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1923.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 20th March, 1924 (both days inclusive). By Order of the Board of Directors, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1924. [449]

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD., will be held at The Hongkong Hotel, Eastern Street, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22ND MARCH, 1924, at 11.30 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the Year ended 31st December, 1923, confirming the appointment of Directors, and electing a Director and the Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 14th March, 1924, until Saturday, the 22nd March, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, PERCY H. SUKLING, Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1924. [460]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION AND SENIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Examinations will commence on MONDAY, JUNE 9TH, 1924.

Forms of Entry and Copies of Regulations and Syllabus can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Each Entry Form duly filled in must reach the Registrar together with the Statutory Fee of \$10 (H.K. Currency) before MARCH 29TH. Candidates offering more than 7 Subjects will be charged an Additional Fee of \$1 for each Subject so offered.

No Scholarships will be awarded on the Results of this Examination.

N. TRESDALE MACKINTOSH, Registrar.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1924. [483]

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersigned on THURSDAY, the 27TH MARCH, 1924, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st December, 1923.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th March, 1924, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, March 8th, 1924. [476]

HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF CALL.

ISSUE OF 95,000 SHARES OF THE NOMINAL VALUE OF \$10 EACH (\$7.50 PAID UP).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Final Call of \$2.50 per Share on each of the 95,000 Shares allotted on the 8th day of November, 1922, has been made by the Company, and that such Call will be payable to the Company's Bankers, THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, in Hongkong, on the 15th day of MARCH, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to 15th March, both days inclusive.

For and on behalf of the HONGKONG ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., S. COURTNEY COOK, Secretary.

Dated the 22nd day of February, 1924. [415]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN SCOTT HARSTON in our Firm Ceased on the 8th MARCH, 1924.

DEACON, HARSTON & SHENTON, Hongkong, 7th March, 1924. [470]

NOTICE.

WE have admitted Mr. REGINALD FREDERICK MATTINGLY as Partner in our Firm as from the 6th March, 1924.

DEACON, HARSTON & SHENTON, Hongkong, 7th March, 1924. [471]

NOTICE.

THE Business of Solicitors and Notaries Public heretofore carried on by us under the style of DEACON, HARSTON & SHENTON will, as from To-day's date, be carried on under the style of DEACONS.

DEACON, HARSTON & SHENTON, Hongkong, 7th March, 1924. [472]

ANNOUNCEMENT.

MESSRS. HOLYOAK MASSEY & CO., LTD., have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and South China for the Sale of Our Products which include all descriptions of EXAMPELS PAINTS, VARNISHES, etc.

PARFAN, LIMITED, Sherwood House, Piccadilly Circus, London.

Makers by appointment to His Majesty The King, R. FAIRLIE HOESON, Overseas Director.

451] DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 20, DES VUZE ROAD, CENTRAL, on SATURDAY, 29TH OF MARCH, 1924, at 11 a.m.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th of March to 29th of March, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARRAIE & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1924. [488]

PROFESSIONAL.

ARCHITECTS.—Assistance rendered to Architects by A.R.L.B.A. in Shanghai (recently from London, 1st April). Perspectives, Designs, Working Drawings, Details, Exterior Period Work, Beaux Arts Rendings, etc.

474] GABLAND STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.

WE beg to advise that we have been appointed Agents for THE GABLAND STEAMSHIP CORPORATION operating a Bi-monthly service between San Francisco and Portland, and Japan, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila.

Particulars of Sailings, Rates of Freight, etc., can be obtained from the Undersigned.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Telephone: Central 215 and 3692.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1924. [482]

QUEEN'S COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION will take place on SATURDAY, 15TH MARCH, at 8 p.m. in the Hall of Queen's College. Members are requested to send in their Subscription before 15TH MARCH. The Minimum Charge is \$3.

Members intending to invite guests are requested to notify Mr. C. Choo, Asia Banking Corporation, or the Undersigned.

C. C. HUNT, (Hon. Secretary).

467] HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the FIRST EXTRA MEETING to be held on the 29TH MARCH (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Race Course, HONGKONG CLUB and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES.

Entries Close on 15th March, 1924. [479]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

EXTRA RACE MEETINGS will be held on the following Dates in 1924 (weather permitting):

29th March.
18th and 21st April.
24th May.
7th and 9th June.
11th and 12th October.
8th November.
29th November.

By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary.

464] THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

POLA NEGRI IN

"GYPSY BLOOD."

TO-NIGHT AT

THE CORONET.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS

Highly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Guaranteed to contain the amount of Pure Carbolic acid specified.

5 per cent.

For Toilet Use

Price—\$1.25 per box 3 Cakes.

10 per cent.

For The Bath

\$2.25 per box of 3 Cakes.

20 per cent

Medical Bath Soap

85 cts. per Cake.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

PHONE 16.

DEATH.

SIRKET—At Kobe, on February 27th, ROBERT HENRY SIERST, aged 25 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. FRANK A. SIERST, recently of Shanghai and St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 11TH, 1924.

THE SINGAPORE BASE PROJECT.

Now that the Imperial Government has definitely shelved the Admiralty scheme for the creation of the Far Eastern base at Singapore, we suppose Hongkong will remain the British Naval headquarters in the Far East.

When the scheme was discussed in the House of Commons, some eight or nine months ago, at the time the Naval Estimates were under consideration, one of the advocates of the project met the argument that it should be indefinitely postponed for reasons of economy, by saying that as the base at Hongkong would no longer be needed, the lands and buildings here should be sold and the money devoted to the Singapore scheme. What would have happened in Hongkong if the Imperial Government had gone on with the Singapore scheme we do not know, but it is safe to assume that the Naval establishment here would have been considerably reduced in course of time, though we would scarcely expect to find the Admiralty at any time prepared to abandon altogether the present Naval dockyard and the workshops connected with it. A great outcry was made in the Colony some sixteen or seventeen years ago when the Admiralty decided to build the dock here. Prior to that time all naval repair work had been done at the Hongkong and Whampoa Docks.

It was not, however, because the local docks would in future be deprived of these important contracts that the community objected to the construction of the Naval dock where it now is; they were quite willing that it should be constructed on the other side of the harbour. They objected to the destruction of the amenities of the city by the

erection of large chimney stacks in the heart of the City belching forth black volumes of smoke, as the chimney shaft of the Naval electric power station has done daily since its erection; and, moreover, the wish was a live one, even in those days, that the Naval establishment might be removed from the centre of the town to some more suitable point, so that the growing commercial office needs of the Colony might be met by extensions eastward beyond the "cricket ground." When, however, the Admiralty, supported by the Imperial Government, definitely refused to consider the transfer of the Naval establishments there was an end to the cherished hopes of the community in that connection, and that explains how they came to be restricted in later years to an agitation for the removal of the Military establishments on the opposite side of the Queen's Road, and extending up the slope of the hill. Whatever hopes may have been cherished since the Singapore base scheme came within the sphere of practical politics that the Admiralty might now be more prepared to follow the example of the War Office and allow the Colonial Government, if it so desired, to acquire the whole of the lands and buildings now occupied by the two Services, are now shattered. Those hopes always have been more or less visionary, so that this conclusion will not create keen disappointment. The Singapore scheme has been shelved for no reason of Naval policy apparently, but solely on the ground that the expense of carrying it out cannot be justified in the present state of the national finances. To have shelved the scheme on any other ground would probably have brought about some changes in the higher posts in the Admiralty, for quite a succession of First Lords of the Admiralty have adopted the scheme as "essential to the safety and well-being of the Empire," and the scheme has had no keener champion than the present First Lord, Admiral EARL BEATTY. In the circumstances the scheme can be regarded as merely deferred and not entirely abandoned.

Eleven cases of small-pox were notified in the Colony during the 48 hours ended in the 9th inst. One was an imported case.

The body of a Chinese has been picked up in the Yau-mai Refuge with a bullet wound in the chest. So far the body has not been identified. The police suspect murder.

The Rev. H. du T. Pyner has been appointed to act as Headmaster of the Diocesan School, Hongkong, during the absence on leave of the Rev. T. W. Featherstone.

According to the Tsingtao paper, a large number of foreign visitors from the Treaty ports are expected at Tsingtao this summer. The paper, at least, seems to be doing its best to "boost" the place as the ideal summer resort in the Far East.

The police report that an epidemic of street lamp breaking has taken place recently along the upper levels, particularly in Conduit Road and Hutton Road. In these roads a number of street gas lamps have been smashed and the burners stolen.

The first typhoon warning of the year was given yesterday in the Observatory Daily Weather Report. It announced a "depression or typhoon of unknown intensity, within 60 miles of Latitude 18 degrees N., Long. 118 degrees E., direction unknown."

It is stated that Dr. Sun Yat Sen is sending Dr. C. C. Wu on a Mission to Mukden, "to congratulate Marshal Chang Tso Lin on his birthday." Mr. T. C. Kuo, Dr. Sun's Chief Secretary, is being sent to Tientsin to offer congratulations to Marshal Tuan Chi Jui who is also having a birthday celebration.

Revenue Officer Ward yesterday requested his Worship Mr. J. R. Wood to make an order for the confiscation of 1,600 ounces of morphine, valued at \$40,000, which had been discovered as contraband in nineteen cases of goods stored in the Kowloon godowns. The cases, he said, were marked H.K. 1 to 10. The order was granted.

Mr. A. R. W. Landon, sub-agent of the Chartered Bank, at Kiang has been transferred to Kobe. He was entertained to a tea party before his departure at the Kiang Chinese Merchants' Club, when a beautiful address, written in Chinese characters, was presented to him by Mr. Li Kim Chuan, J.P., on behalf of the Chinese merchants of Kiang.

Saturday was observed at Canton, as the International Women's Day. All girls' schools in the city had a holiday and there was a public demonstration in which it is estimated that 15,000 girls, students and representatives of work women's guilds took part.

Down with the banners they carried, "Down with Prostitution," "Equal pay and equal treatment in employment for women," and "Equal rights for women in voting" were mottoes on other banners.

On Sunday a number of the Bishops of dioceses in China who are to attend the General Synod at Canton, preached in the various Anglican Churches of Hongkong. Bishop Norris of Peking preached at St. Peter's in the morning and St. John's Cathedral in the evening; Bishop Graves of Shanghai preached at the Cathedral in the morning and at St. Andrew's Kowloon, in the evening while the morning sermon at this latter church was delivered by Bishop Melony of Chekiang.

On the programme for the first public Piano-forte Recital to be given to-day by Master Emil Danneberg at St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall, there are 24 pieces to be played by the youthful pianist, besides eight pieces for two pianos in which his father plays with him. Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Tchaikowsky, Moszkowsky, Massenet and Poldini are among the composers in Master Danneberg's repertoire. Mr. D. J. Brown will sing two songs "Crooning Water" and "Homing" by Teresa Del Riego.

The monthly water return gives the storage in the reservoirs supplying the City as 1,434 million gallons on 1st March, compared with 753 million gallons on the same date last year. The consumption during February was 340 million gallons with a constant supply, against 181 million gallons with the intermittent supply last year. At Kowloon the storage is 234 million gallons against 122 million on 1st March last year. The consumption during February was 39 million gallons against 49 million during February last year, a constant supply being maintained during February in both years. The rains of February which amounted to four and a half inches proved of great service. In Hongkong the figures show an inflow from the streams of 93 million gallons in February against 41 million gallons in January. The corresponding figure for Kowloon cannot be given as the returns do not show the amount drawn for the water boat supply.

Judging by a letter which has just appeared in the Central China Post somebody seems to have started a business exchange in Hankow which seems synonymous with a servant's registry or unemployment bureau. The correspondent who writes to the Post mentions that he is not the proprietor of the exchange in question, but as a letter referring to its business has inadvertently reached him he sends it in the hope that some reader will guide it to its proper destination. The letter reads as follows:—

Dear Sirs:—I am too much happy because you are helping a woman exchange please tell me how much cost suppose I exchange my woman I have catch my piece plenty long time just now have little spoilism so I must wanche change for one new piece.

The pidgin English is (almost) unexceptional, and is recommended as a model to these ambitious visitors who undertake to write novels about China.

A SAGACIOUS YOUTH.

RECOMMENDED TO THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

A youth named Hung Kwai has been recommended to the Captain Superintendent of Police for his action in procuring the arrest of a vagabond and a rogue.

The youth, who is 10 years of age, is employed as a foki at the Swatow Laco Company, No. 17, Queen's Road Central. A few days ago he was sent by his master to No. 26, Lee House Street, to collect a coat. On the stairs of the dwelling in Lee House Street he met a stranger.

The boy did not like the look of the stranger and asked what he wanted. The stranger replied that he was there to buy lace. The boy then directed him to his master's business premises. By a strange coincidence the boy brought the wrong coat to his master and he was sent back to change it. There he met the stranger again but this time he caught him in the act of trying to force open a door.

The youth drew out his police whistle and threatened to blow it if the stranger attempted to escape. He conducted him into the street where the stranger tried to bolt. The lad intercepted him and told him that the alarm would be raised if he moved without permission.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH BUREAU'S AGENCY.]

CALAIS-MEDITERRANEAN RAILWAY DISASTER.

TWO KILLED, THREE INJURED.

PARIS, March 9th.
The Calais-Mediterranean express was derailed this morning near Lyons. Three persons were killed and twenty injured.

The wrecked train was not the regular express from Calais.
It now appears that only two were killed and three injured.

SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

ADELAIDE, March 9th.

The special service squadron has arrived at Port Adelaide. It was heartily welcomed by great crowds. The city of Adelaide was beflagged.

ROYAL DUTCH LLOYD.

GOVERNMENT TO GRANT CASH ADVANCES.

AMSTERDAM, March 9th.

The Government has drafted a bill authorising the grant of cash advances to the Royal Dutch Lloyd, for five years to cover the company's working losses; the grant not to exceed 5,250,000 guilders.

The City of Amsterdam is to make similar advances, not exceeding 1,750,000 guilders.
The Royal Dutch Lloyd undertakes to pay six per cent. interest on the advances, and financial reorganisation is likely to be instituted shortly, entailing a reduction of interest on the company's bonded debt from seven to four per cent.

NEW CURRENCY ISSUE FOR GERMANY.

DENOMINATION OF POUND STERLING.

BERLIN, March 8th.

In the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, Herr Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, outlined a plan for the establishment of a new bank of issue, a German gold note credit bank. The institution is to be purely German and managed by the Reichsbank. The resources will be 500,000,000 gold marks and notes will be in the denomination of pound sterling, which, among other reasons, the Reichsbank directorate considered to be the most serviceable, as German trade, in the main, depended on the London money market.

SYMPATHY WITH FRANCE.

REASONABLE APPREHENSION REGARDING THE FUTURE.

LONDON, March 9th.

Strong sympathy is extended on every hand with France in her desire for security, as brought out in the Yellow Book.

It is recognised that France is reasonably apprehensive of aggression from rehabilitated Germany. Nevertheless, British disinclination to enter into a military alliance in accordance with French views is defended, and, at the same time, it is pointed out that the occupation of the Ruhr and Rhineland no more solved France's fear of Germany than it solved the reparations question.

It is emphasised that security is more important than reparations, and hopes are entertained that the discussions between M. Poincaré and Mr. MacDonald may lead to an agreement on this predominant consideration.

FRENCH COTTON ENQUIRY.

POSSIBILITIES IN INDIA.

PARIS, March 9th.

The Senate's colonial committee, inquiring into the question of the production of cotton, heard Colonel Bernaqui regarding the climatic and other advantages afforded by Indo-China where a society for the study of the cultivation of cotton is successfully experimenting on intensive lines similar to British methods in India. The speaker said that Cambodia cotton presented the characteristics of American cotton. M. Hirsch, President of the Niger Cotton Company, describing the results obtained in the French Sudan, said it might be possible to count on a yield of 100 kilograms to the hectare. The company's cotton-fields, where cultivation began three years ago, now cover over 3,000 hectares.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

SPANISH POSTS BESIEGED.

PARIS, March 9th.

Reports from French sources in Morocco indicate the seriousness of the situation in Spanish Morocco.

Two Spanish posts are besieged, but they are managing to get food and ammunition by sea.
The main routes are menaced by Rifis, who are violently assaulting a number of Spanish positions sixty kilometres west of Melilla.

OBITUARY.

BEN. SAYERS.

LONDON, March 9th.

The death is announced of the famous golf professional, Ben Sayers.

LATEST CABLES.

MINISTERS' TWO RUPEES DEADLOCK IN INDIAN CENTRAL PROVINCES.

NAGPUR, March 9th.

The Swarajists' obstructionist tactics in the Council of the Central Provinces culminated in a total rejection of the budget. A salary of only two rupees yearly for ministers was voted whereupon Mr. Standen, the finance member, declared that the Governor would have to take over the transferred departments. The Daily Telegraph Calcutta correspondent understands that Lord Oliver's sanction for dissolution of the council has already been sought.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRANCE PULLING UP.

WISER FINANCIAL MEASURES MOOTED.

PARIS, March 8th.

President Millerand, M. Poincaré, M. De La Seyrie, the manager of the Bank of France, and several prominent financiers, conferred at the Elysée this morning with regard to measures necessary to improve the financial situation and restore the franc. The Government intends to impress upon the Senate the urgency of passing new financial measures, rapidly reducing expenditure, and ending the loan policy. It is understood that the Bank of France will continue to associate itself with the Government's efforts.

The Senate Finance Committee examined M. Poincaré's financial proposals the whole of yesterday afternoon and passed a number of the articles, but amended others. The Committee has so far approved four milliard francs increased taxation. The Commission remains hostile to investing the Government with power from regulations having the force of law.

GERMAN GENERAL ELECTION INTER-ALLIED COMMITTEE MAY GRANT FREE PRESS.

BERLIN, March 9th.

In view of the approaching general election, the Government of the Reich has appealed to the authorities in the occupied territories for liberty of the press and freedom of speech throughout the occupied zones, in order to ensure undisturbed voting. It has asked permission for speakers from unoccupied Germany to address meetings, and that 100,000 inhabitants expelled from the occupied regions, of whom two-thirds are voters, should be allowed to vote.

MR. CHURCHILL'S CANDIDATURE.

MR. BALDWIN'S ELEVENTH-HOUR MOVE.

LONDON, March 9th.

A peculiar situation has arisen in the Westminster Abbey Division, where, after numerous prominent Conservatives had announced their support of Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Baldwin has issued a letter stating that the Conservative candidate, Brigadier-General Nicholson, should receive the whole-hearted support of the Unionist Party. Mr. Churchill had just published his election address, emphatically declaring his intention to support Mr. Baldwin and the Conservative Party.

M. VENIZELOS LEAVES.

NEW PREMIER FORMING CABINET.

ATHENS, March 9th.

M. Papaniassou is said to be endeavouring to form a Cabinet, including politicians of all shades in the present Assembly. The new Government's programme will include the overthrow of the Dynasty by the Assembly without a plebiscite. The question of the change of constitution will be settled by a plebiscite at an opportune moment.

It is at present arranged that M. Venizelos shall leave Greece on March 10th, for Brindisi.

M. Venizelos has left.

SOVIET AND THE TURKS.

REPORTED AGREEMENT GRANTING "FREEDOM OF TRADE."

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 10th.

A message from Moscow says the Soviet Government has granted "immediate freedom of trade" between Turkey and Russia, subject only to payment of customs dues for local produce and manufactures in both countries, while Turkish traders shall be free to come and go and sell their wares to whomsoever they please.

DEATH FOR RUSSIAN BANDITS.

RIGA, March 9th.

A message from Minsk says twenty-two well-equipped bandits, including three women, led by Ataman Yegor Monich, who carried out a series of robberies on railways, have been tried and condemned to death. Eight were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, twenty-seven to shorter terms and eighteen acquitted.

STRIKE OF HAMBURG DOCKERS.

BERLIN, March 9th.

The Hamburg dockers have decided to strike on the 11th inst.

REPORTED MASSACRE IN SIBERIA.

FOUR GUNS AND A FIELD HOSPITAL.

RIGA, March 9th.

The Soviet Press publishes reports from Vladivostok with regard to an attack on the East Siberian village of Komisarova on February 20th by 300 Chinese, who it is alleged were reinforced by Chinese soldiers from the Garrison of Mikhayev. The village was burnt, and men were killed and women outraged. Cheka guards prevented a massacre of the whole population, and killed twenty of the bandits. The remainder plundered two more villages on the Russian frontier. The guards subsequently killed twenty more bandits.

It is alleged that the band was commanded by a Chinese officer called Siasava, and was well equipped, with four field guns and an ambulance.

"WE DO WANT TO FIGHT!"

IRISH TROOPS OBJECT TO DEMOBILIZATION.

LONDON, March 9th.

Wholesale demobilisations in the Irish National Army, culminating in the discharge of over 900 officers during the past week, led to trouble at several military centres. A number of demobilised officers at Templemore went off with machine-guns, rifles and ammunition, whereupon an armoured car was sent to round them up.

Two officers of high rank have sent a letter to the President charging the Government with failure to interpret the treaty in accordance with the spirit of the Irish people, with the result that the military are endeavouring to arrest them for insubordination. They complain that the latest demobilised lists contain too many officers who participated in the Anglo-Irish struggle.

"There is great military activity in Dublin. The guards have been doubled and leave cancelled."

EARLIER CABLES.

REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.

UTAH MINE DISASTER.

NO NEWS YET OF ENTOMBED WORKERS.

RESCUE LEADER APPREHENDED.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 9th.

Although the rescue party penetrated the workings in the Utah fuel mine to a depth of 2,500 feet, there is no definite news of the imprisoned miners yet. No indications of fire have hitherto been encountered. The leader of the rescuers was apprehended.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 9th.

Nine charred bodies have been removed from the Utah fuel mine.

THIRTY BODIES DISCOVERED.

LATER.

The fire which broke out yesterday greatly hindered the efforts of the rescue parties at the Utah fuel mine. The fire was extinguished late last night when seventy-five men who were exploring the mine found about thirty dead.

N.Y. RAILROAD MAGNATE KILLED.

NEW YORK, March 10th.

Mr. Alfred Smith, president of the New York Central Railroad, has been killed through being thrown from his horse in Central Park.

LATEST CABLES.

DAVIS CUP.

SEVENTEEN ENTRIES.

NEW YORK, March 9th.

Canada, Italy and Denmark have challenged for the Davis Cup, bringing the number of entries up to seventeen.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN"]

SINO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Peking, March 9th.

The semi-official paper China Pao says that three courses are open to the Government as regards the Sino-Russian Settlement: (1) Unconditional recognition; (2) continuance of the preliminary negotiations until a satisfactory settlement is reached after which recognition; (3) acceptance of the broad principles for recognition, after which the details may be settled.

The paper adds that M. Karakhan has made many concessions, and it is unlikely that he will concede more.

The paper also considers that the first course of view, while the second does not meet the Russian wishes, and therefore, the third course is the only one likely to prove satisfactory.

According to other reports, the Government will send a delegate to Mukden to-morrow, and as Chang Tso Lin's official views will not be known, it is not likely that the Cabinet will reach a decision on Tuesday, when the Sino-Russian question is to be reconsidered.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 5.)

A QUITE TYPICAL SERVICE.

I have come into all these details about Catholics and Evangelicals to try and sift out some of the things in which we may be failing to give people anything definite to hold on to. So many men have said to me that they do not go to Church because they do not see any point in it. Why don't they see any point in it? Let us go with our worshipers into a quite typical service. He is a man, let us say, who loves his Bible, there are passages in it which make a rare appeal to all that is best in him. But often enough, the lessons "appointed for the day" are quite unsuitable for public reading. No effort of elocution can make anything intelligible out of what is being read. The psalms are, of course, the most perfect expression of spiritual feeling. But when we have to stand bolt upright and listen to a choir which is not a choir of angels struggling through sixty verses, not only our piety and our attention, but even our legs, are put to a severe test. The prayers seem to be for the most part for the King, the Royal Family, and Parliament, or things "equally remote." It would be unkind to criticise the sermon, but it is not as a rule anything particularly enlightening. So when our worshiper gets home he says he does not see the point in going to Church. He cannot express himself very well beyond saying everything should have been all right, but somehow it was all wrong. He feels, like somebody said he felt after one of Dr. Isidore's dinners, that everything had been served cold except the ices. Indeed if people do not come to Church to receive the Sacraments, and if they are not brought into an atmosphere where they can pray, and if there is little in the whole service to quicken the mind to the thought of God, it is questionable whether there is any point in going to Church.

A CARICATURE AND THE IDEAL.

Fortunately a good deal of what I have said is not true. It is a caricature. But it is a caricature in which one remembers the original. What I want to emphasise is not whether this is or is not typical of the Church of England, but rather how utterly unlike this the Church of England ought to be. The ideal of the Church of England is to give her people the whole Catholic faith, with something of that simplicity and freedom for which the Evangelists have striven. There are in England today a considerable number of clergy, especially in London and the larger provincial towns, who are presenting Christianity in their Churches according to the very best ideals of the Church of England. They are the people who are quietly succeeding the extreme Anglo-Catholics. They have no party name, and no party ambition. They are not looking after parties at all. One thought has arrested them: the thought of the multitudes of men and women and boys and girls to whom Christianity means less than nothing. Their eyes have been opened to the blazing fact that in the heart of Christendom the life of the Church has become almost completely alienated from the life of the people. The first thing they have tried to do has been to make the people feel at home again in the Church. They have not done this by stunt services or stunt preaching. For the most part they have not gone in for bizarre innovations. The chief thing they have added to the Church service is common sense. They have compared the service they are providing with the people they are providing it for. They have taken care that when a man comes to Church it will not be the fault of the service if he can see no good in it. They either have singing worth listening to, or else something everybody can sing. The lessons read from the Bible do contain lessons. The prayers are real prayers. Some priests for the prayers kneel about halfway down the aisle among the people and conduct, if not exactly a prayer meeting, prayers for the people. Moreover, they have grasped the fact that no man can preach as constantly as most clergymen have to preach without constantly talking rubbish. So the clergy do not do all the preaching. They find that laymen and sometimes laywomen have the gift of prophecy to an extent which is often denied the priests. Each service is properly thought out before hand. It has a character and life of its own. But that is only one side of their work. The other side is their sacramental teaching, which is absolutely definite. The Holy Communion has not in all Churches taken the place of Mass, but in all Churches that is not desirable. But it is the daily service of the priests, and it forms such a definite part of their teaching, that a really good, pious, thoughtful congregation are regular communicants. They teach people both what confession is and what it is not. They recognise that many people, especially young people, do need a wise confessor, and indeed will never develop spiritually without that unique opportunity for personal guidance in the difficult times of life. On the other hand they are wise enough to admit that, taking the British character as it stands, with its sterling peculiarities, the idea of enforcing confession or teaching it as necessary to salvation is ridiculous. Indeed it is not necessary. But it is more necessary that a good many of us like to admit.

The result of present Christianity in this way, in a way that is true not only to the Church but to the heart of England, has resulted not only in crowded Churches, but in many places there has been positively a religious revival, perhaps, at the moment especially among the better educated. So much so that a clergyman who has recently come out from England said to me the other day: "Why on earth are you going to talk about the Church failing when she's never had so much life in her for the last fifty years?"

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

So far I have tried, first of all to define the position of the Church of England. Secondly to point out some things in which the Church has failed and may still be failing. Thirdly, I have suggested that the Church of England is not failing, and that the methods which have been adopted to strengthen her at home are well worth our consideration in any scheme we may have for strengthening the Church in the East by a mission to English-speaking people. A question of first rate importance we have no time to go into now is the question of Sunday Schools. We are beginning to realise that teaching young people is not an easy thing. It is an art. And those who know nothing about it can do more harm than good. Of course, everyone is in favour of really good Sunday Schools, but it would be interesting to know how many of the utterly mistaken ideas about what Christianity really is, are not due to well-meaning but incompetent teaching in Sunday Schools. How many people have nothing to do with the Church to-day because they think the Church teaches what they were taught in Sunday Schools?

Whether this is true or not it is certainly true that in every class of society there is most appalling ignorance of what the Church teaches. And not only ignorance which means not knowing but knowing what is not true. Few people realise how insecure are the assumptions through which they have come to doubt the revelation of God to man in Jesus Christ. Now are they aware of the extent to which every article of the creed can stand the test of the most searching modern criticism and come out victorious. No work needs to be done more today than this work of teaching and re-teaching those who have been taught wrong. The study circle method which the Bishop of Victoria has run so successfully here, or perhaps similar discussions on a somewhat larger scale might do a great deal in this way. The modern world has got to be told quite plainly that the wider range of the modern mind means that it is becoming less and not more easy for God to be kept in a corner of it. The Lord Thy God is a jealous God. Religion must either be the dynamic force of the whole personality or else dwindle to less than a name.

When we consider what vigorous efforts a man must make to have a religion that is a practical one, it is surprising that we do not have attached to every Church some society for men and women which aims at a pretty high standard of Christian discipline. With rules for instance about attendance at Communion, Bible reading, intercessory prayer and most certainly a rule about reading set books advised by the priest controlling the society. But on one point we must insist. Rules alone are quite useless. Nobody keeps them. If you are going to have rules you must have a quarterly if not a monthly report on whether the rules are being kept. In this way you can build up a body of people who are really living and enjoying the Christian life, and can moreover give a reason for the hope that is in them.

Only those who have tried it know how difficult it is to lead a disciplined spiritual life. Perhaps the clergy know better than anybody else how essential it is. The clergy do realise that everything that is done in the Church is either preaching, or arranging and fussing around social functions is worse than useless unless it has as a background a really strong spiritual life. And yet it is so hard, amongst a positive mass of things we have left undone which we ought to have done, to deliberately put our spiritual duties before even the most urgent claim on our time. Those of us who have spent part of our lives in places and under conditions in which we very seldom meet other priests but live and eat and drink and sleep amongst men whose vocations are not to the priesthood, know how easy it is to get stuck in our spiritual lives. We know also how disastrous it is. Yet when we are stationed in a place like this, which is chock full of persons, it is wonderful how successfully we manage to dodge each other. It is not possible that for the same things as we are might not be stimulating? Would not a retreat or a quiet day, or even some sort of a talk together be any help?

WHAT IS WANTED IN THE CLERGY.

We all want inspiration. The people expect to find it in the clergy and the younger clergy expect to find it in the older clergy. None of us find as much of it as we should like. By inspiration we do not mean what Mr. Guadalupe would call "The ponderous enunciation of the obvious." We mean we expect to find some result from the contact of human personality with Divine Truth. We look to those who have been long in the service of the Master for those sure judgments, that spiritual perception, and quiet confidence in God, which come to those whose eyes have beheld even the broken rays from the Vision Splendid towards which for ever the feet of the Blessed move.

An interesting discussion followed in which the following gentlemen took part: The Rev. T. W. Waldegrave, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the Rev. G. R. Lindsay, Bishop Malony, the Rev. H. C. Copley Moyle and the Rev. T. B. Powell. The general trend of the discussion was that the Church failed because the Clergy did not go out into the highways and byways to appeal to the people to come into the churches.

The session closed with silent prayer.

A MISSION OF HELP.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Malony, D.D., Bishop in Chekiang, was introduced by the President at the open session, which was held in the evening.

"Bishop Malony said he had to speak on 'What is meant by a Mission of Help?' Do we need one in the Far East?" and then made a jocular reference to the fact that if the Bishop of Singapore did not arrive at the Conference in time he (Bishop Malony) would have to deal with the subject of "Some Practical Suggestions."

"I have been in Hongkong for three days," continued Bishop Malony, "so I suppose I am qualified to speak about the place. I have been staying on the Peak, and the sight of Hongkong from there is indeed a stimulating one for a Briton. He sees the Cathedral, the Law Courts, the Memorial raised to the Glorious Dead, the Square with the statues of Queen Victoria and others; he sees the Dockyard, the military establishments, and he knows there is the wonderful University and also Kowloon—and all this has been done within the last eighty years. It is fine! It gives one a feeling somewhat like that experienced by Nebuchadnezzar when he said 'This is Great Babylon.' We have done all this on the coast of a country of ancient civilization. And then I am asked to speak on the need of a Mission of Help in a place like this! Is it needed?"

Bishop Malony thought such a Mission was needed, or at least something like one. He painted a glowing word picture of the average young man, who comes from a Godly home to the East. The young man is seldom seen in Church; his home life is gone; club life, invariably takes its place. He spends his leisure in things that do not really help him. This class of people, as well as many other classes, needed something like a Mission of Help.

But, added the Bishop, can the home Church really help us? The home Church was in a distracted state, distracted about the revision of the Prayer Book, and distracted about the more important and most fundamental question of Christian Faith. Could anyone come from home and pull together the Church out here? We want men who can help us to be constructive and not destructive.

The title, "Mission of Help," considered the Bishop, was hardly adequate. If the Mission was coming from home and if the home Church was to finance the movement, it would be a good title. But if we were going to call these men, choose them, put up the funds, instruct them, then he thought the title was a little inappropriate. It was not definite enough; there was no "grip" in it for the Church workers out here. "Let us find something," pleaded Bishop Malony, "which will declare to the whole place what we are doing."

Another point which should be considered, he continued, was that of expense. Was it all to be borne by those out here? Shanghai was willing to guarantee the sum of Tls. 2,000, and as it had been computed that the Mission would cost about Tls. 7,000, it had been suggested that Hongkong and Singapore should each provide Tls. 2,000.

Other questions touched upon by the Bishop included the necessity and desirability for women missionaries, the Mission's scope, whether Japan should be included, etc.

The President, in inviting discussion on the subject of a Mission of Help, said that some of his fellow clergy had themselves thought that the title was hardly adequate. He then gave an outline of the arrangements made for the recent Mission of Help to India, particularly as regards the financial methods adopted. The home Church, he explained, was responsible for all expenses of the Missions in India; then the Church in India took over the responsibility.

Sir Claud Severn said he thought it would be a good thing to have these Missions of Help not only in Hongkong but from Singapore to North China, and possibly up to Japan.

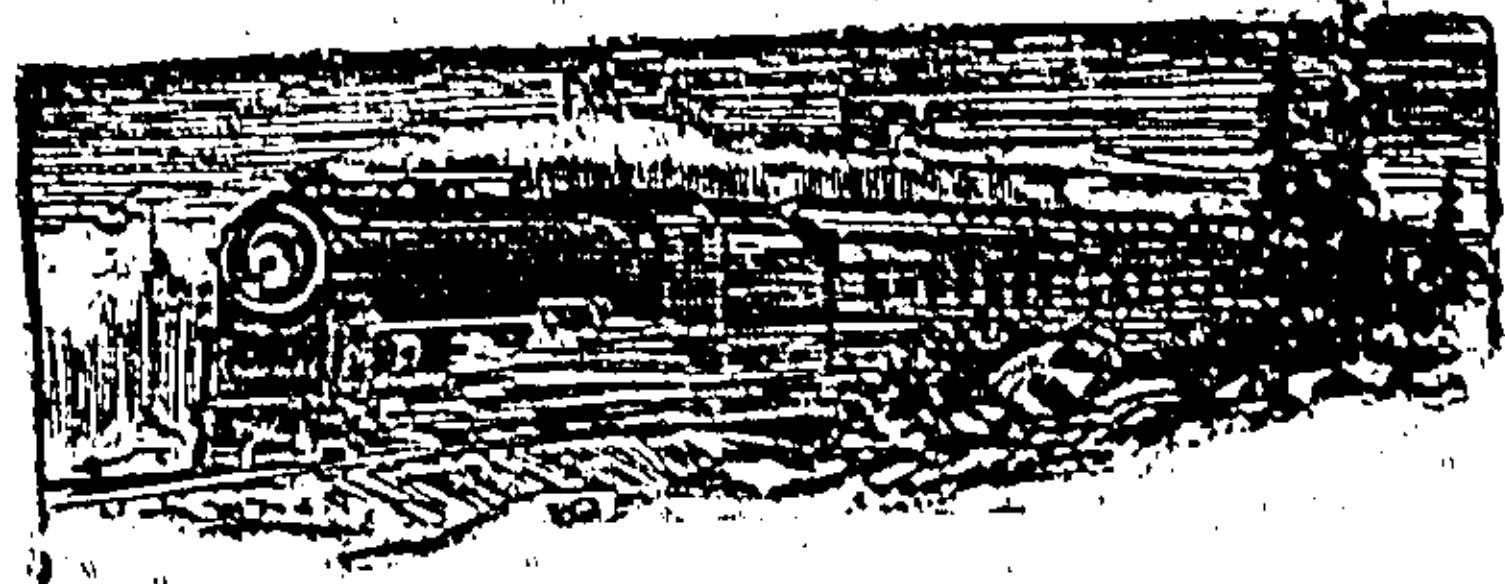
Bishop Bannister (formerly Archbishop of Hongkong) said he also thought the title somewhat inadequate. He would suggest a "Mission of Hope." What was needed from below Hongkong to Tientsin was an optimistic faith, in two things: the Divine power behind them and human response.

The Rev. Copley Moyle (Principal, Chaplain, Hongkong) moved that the Conference warmly welcomed the suggestion of a "Mission of Help" in the Far East.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock seconded, adding that he suggested a "Mission of Faith" as a title.

The resolution was unanimously carried. Sir Claud Severn suggested that there should be a meeting with the Bishop of Singapore before anything definite was decided upon.

Eventually it was arranged that all concerned should meet at the Bishop's House, Hongkong, on Thursday afternoon, in order to discuss the matter with the Bishop of Singapore.



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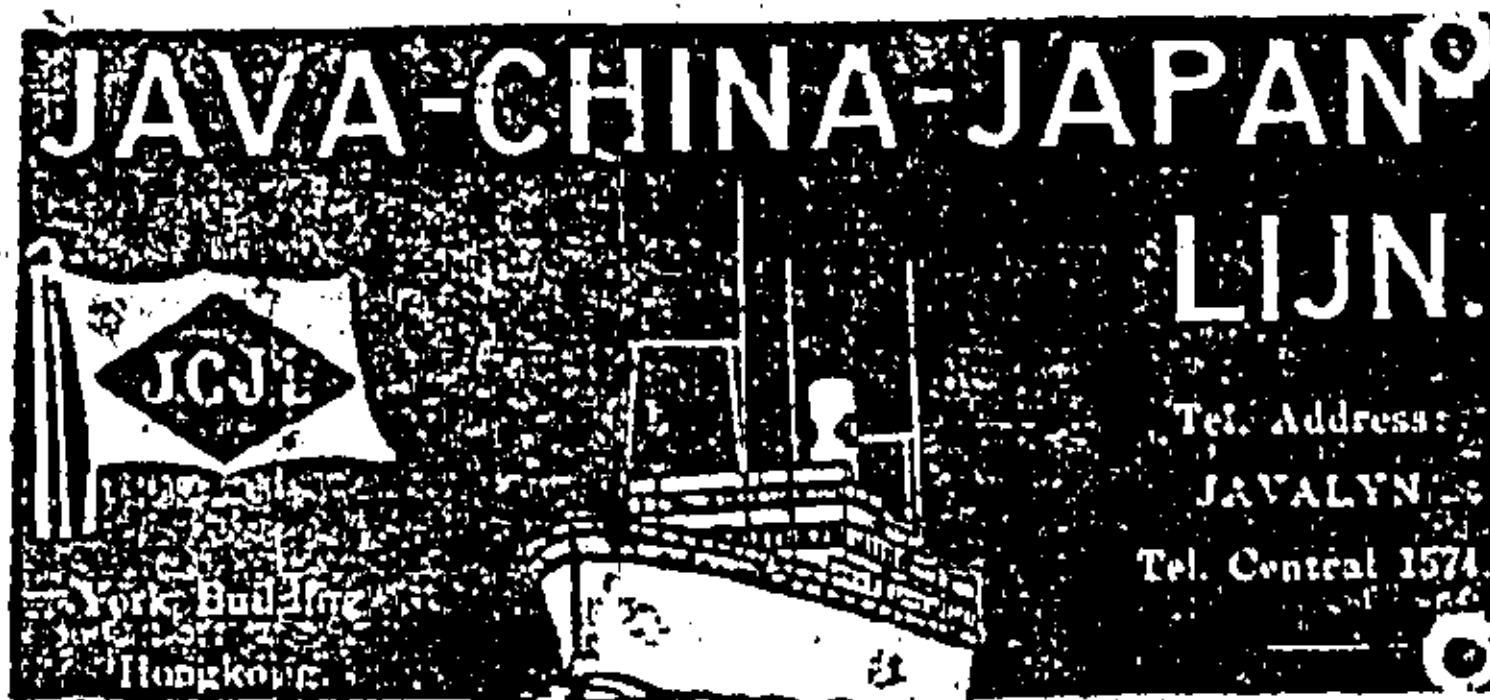
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FASCISM AND SOCIALISM.
MUSSOLINI'S WARNING.

Speaking in the electoral campaign in Italy on January 20th, the Premier, Signor Mussolini, made one of his most vigorous and incisive speeches, expressing once more his supreme contempt for the "discredited and hunch-backed Parliaments of Europe," saying that Parliaments as they have degenerated now, and especially Parliamentary Governments, are historic anomalies which have outlived two-thirds of their utility. It is, however, a mistake to imagine that Parliaments can be thrown overboard entirely, just as it is a serious error to overvalue their importance. He said:

Socialism has proved itself in Russia, Germany, and other parts the greatest aberration of the human mind, and the masses are beginning instinctively to perceive its real nature. It is an anti-historic, an anti-social, and an anti-human doctrine. Russia is imperiling from the West capital, help, and reconstruction. In Germany a handful of citizens put the remaining few communists to ignominious flight. In France the theorists are destroying themselves by mutual dissension. In England the advent of the Labour party to Government will not bring the universe nor the British Empire, and the new Premier, Mr. MacDonald, may experiment with Labour theories in home policy, but certainly not in foreign policy, and his telegram to the rulers of India is significant. Liberalism has seen its day. As an extreme theory to the Right and Left, and the only sane political platform is that contained in the Fascist doctrine of unifying and strengthening the national potentiality, of a return to the harmonious conception of discipline and responsibility, and a repudiation to the commonplaces of mob democracy.

TRADE UNION WAGE RATES.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

A Divisional Court, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Avory, and Mr. Justice Grier, on January 25th, dismissed with costs the appeal of the Guardians of the Poor of Lewisham Union against a decision of the London Quarter Sessions. The point raised was whether a man who refused to work at less than the trade union rate of wages, and then, after being expelled from the union, placed himself and his family on the rates, could be convicted of a crime and disorderly conduct. A conviction on these lines of a man named Arthur Nier was reversed at the Quarter Sessions, and the Lewisham Guardians appealed. The man agreed to work for 4s. per week, whereas the current rate was 6s.; but the trade union brought pressure upon him to give up the job, with the result that his family went on the rates. The Lord Chief Justice thought the man did not wilfully neglect or refuse to maintain his family, and the conviction was rightly quashed. The other judges concurred. Mr. Justice Avory said he agreed with reluctance, because he feared the decision of the Court might improperly be quoted as an authority. It was unfortunate, in his lordship's view, that some authoritative decision could not be arrived at as to the legality of the action of the trade union in this case in preventing this man from earning his own living by working at work he was willing and able to undertake, and at wages which he was perfectly willing to accept.

THE EMPIRE'S SHOP WINDOW.

THE PRINCE COINS A PHRASE.

The Prince of Wales was the principal guest at a recent banquet of the Incorporated Society of Retail Distributors at the Savoy Hotel.

In the course of his reply to the toast of his health, the Prince said:

"The great arena at Wembley is virtually a shop window in which the Empire will display to the world what it can manufacture and what it has to sell."

"Like any other show window, it will have to face a great body of critics, because every effort is being made to attract not only people in the United Kingdom and from the Dominions beyond the seas, but also to ask foreign buyers, show the world what we, as Britishers, can do. (Cheers.) As president of this great exhibition I consider myself in the position of a president of a great distributing agency, in fact the greatest agency in the commercial history of our Empire, and one which I hope will at least equal, for the practical benefit to manufacturers and to traders, the exhibition of 1851. (Cheers.)"

"I know you will agree with me when I say that I consider trade a very dignified calling indeed, a calling which is absolutely essential to the nation's welfare and to the advancement of civilization."

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The Prince referred to the responsibilities of those who conducted the retail trade of the country, and added:

"You have to be fair employers and also fair traders to the general public. (Cheers.) I think that the human element is the one thing that is going to pull us through at the present time. (Cheers.)"

"I cannot think of any other business in which there are more opportunities of doing great service in the general interests of the nation." ("Hear, hear.")

The number of languages with which writing is very small.—Mr. T. S. Eliot.

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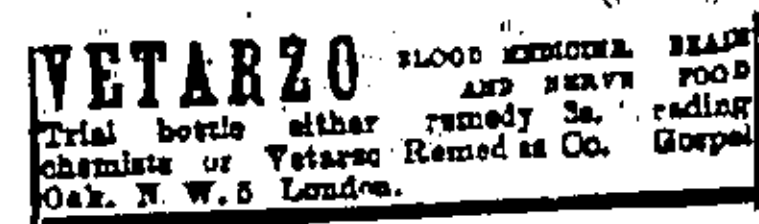
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SANDAKAN	"CHUNSIANG"	Wednesday	12th Mar. 1 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Wednesday	12th Mar. 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"ESANG"	Friday	14th Mar. 2 a.m.
MANILA via AMOY	"KUTSANG"	Saturday	15th Mar. 11 a.m.
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HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEESANG"	Sunday	16th Mar. 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TAKSANG"	Tuesday	18th Mar. 8 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSEING"	Tuesday	18th Mar. Noon
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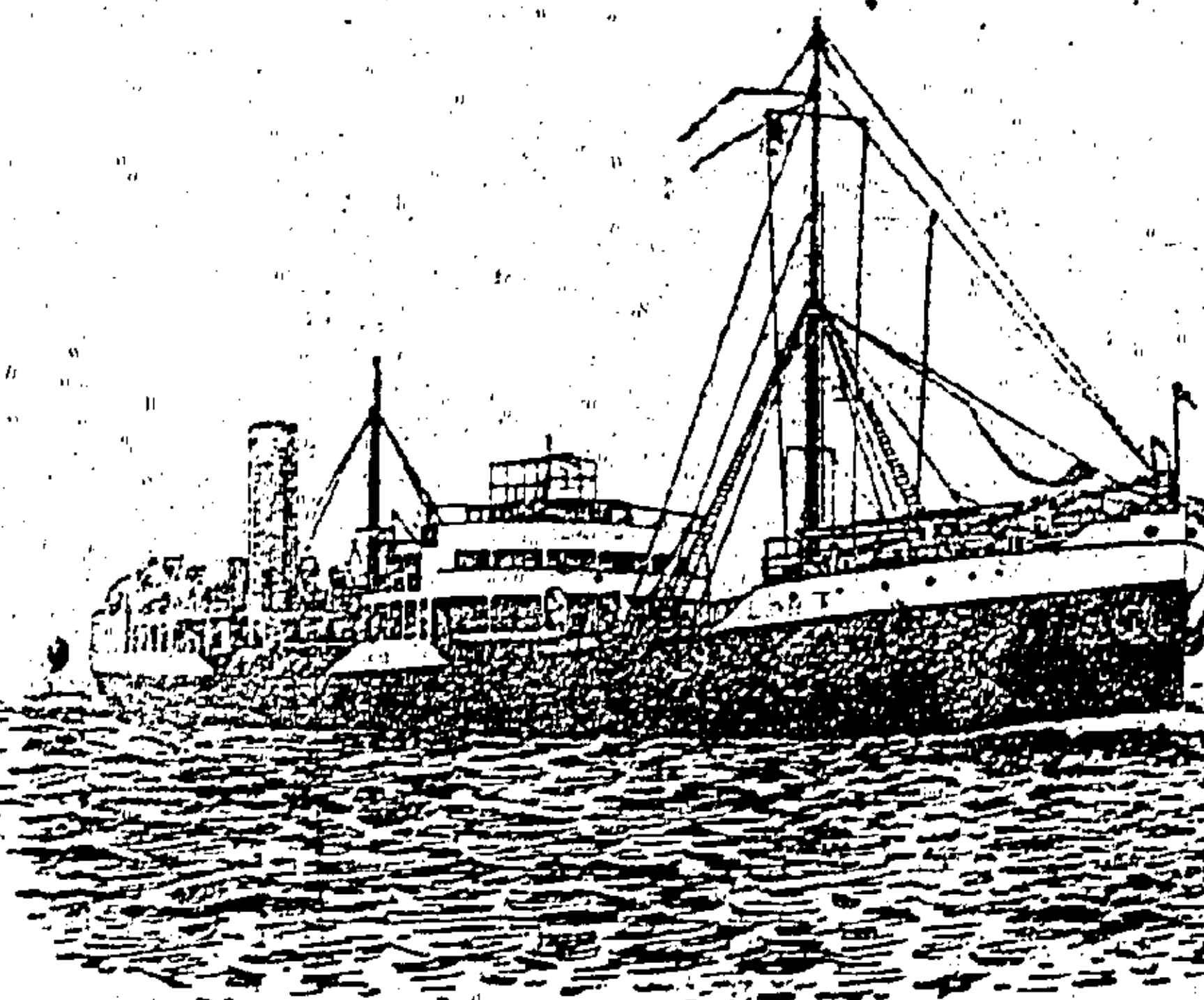
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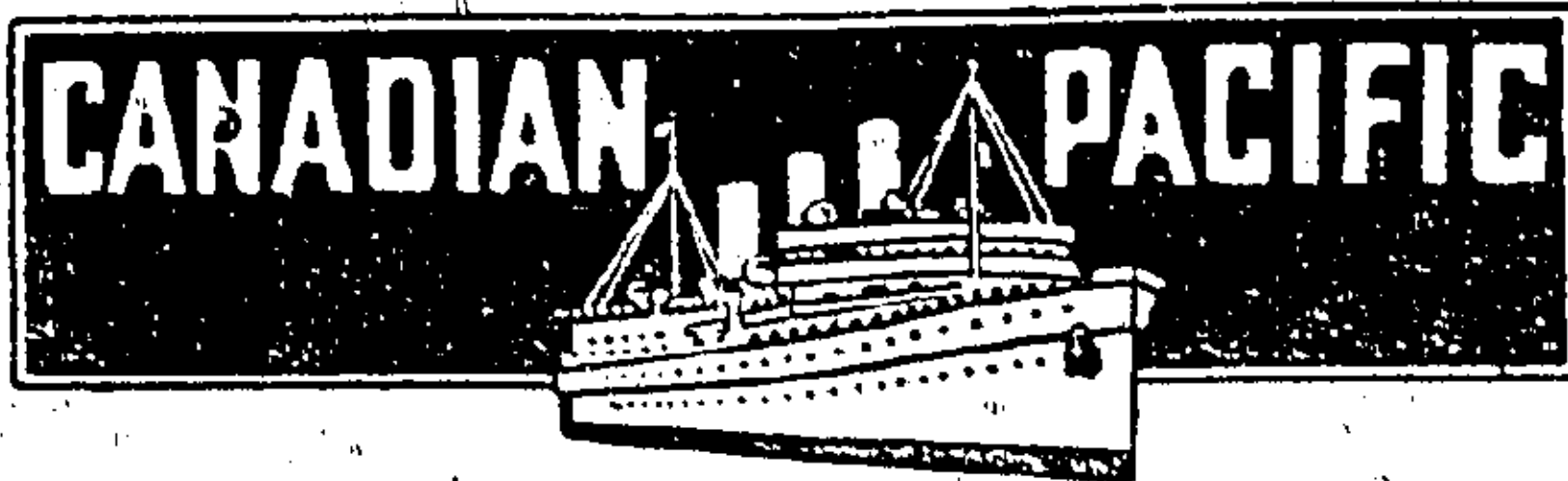
March 9th.
Chusan, British str., 1,338 tons, Capt. J. Richards, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters—B. & S.
Udala, British str., 1,144 tons, Capt. D. T. Lewis, from Saigon, with a general cargo and rice, lying at buoy No. 221. No rat ship.
Linsang, British str., 2,225 tons, Capt. C. M. Palk, from Kobe, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 37—J. M. & L.
Lutwylshafen, German str., 5,015 tons, Capt. G. N. Saha, from Muko, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 38—Meichers & Co.
Adore, British str., 6,533 tons, Capt. F. S. Murray, from Luningham, which port she left on January 29th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Prolee, Chinese str., 311 tons, Capt. Lai Yuo, from Hainan, with a general cargo, lying at Sai Kong wharf—Tung Woo.
Riveland, German str., 5,034 tons, Capt. T. Balle, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 34—Arnold & Co.
Seafarer, British str., 1,494 tons, Capt. M. Robinson, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. 32—Doddrell & Co.
Shangri, Chinese str., 921 tons, Capt. D. Brath, from Tientsin, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. 43—Ring Kee.
Sunway, British str., 1,504 tons, Capt. W. H. Leitch, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 312—B. & S.
 March 10th.
Alchona, Malay str., 1,616 tons, Capt. Yachi, from Takao, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 310—Y. K. K.
Amazone, French str., 2,221 tons, Capt. J. Francine, from Saigon, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 31—M. M. & Co.
Aradur, British str., 1,401 tons, Capt. A. S. Gordon, from Melbourne, which port she left on February 10th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Borneo, Malay str., 1,231 tons, Capt. J. Kogut, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 31—U. S. G.
Huading, Chinese str., 311 tons, Capt. P. C. Pong, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. 33—Yuen Man.
Kingship, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. 33.
Anchor, British str., from Canton, lying at buoy No. 33.
Scilla, British str., 6,513 tons, Capt. H. C. Davis, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon wharf—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Tenka, Japanese str., 1,819 tons, Capt. F. Miyabe, from Saigon, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. 32—Y. K. K.
Wakana, Japanese str., 3,954 tons, Capt. K. Hokuwa, from Moji, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. 325—N. Y. K.

CLEARANCES

March 9th.
Rheinland, for Manila.
Kunchoy, for Amoy.
Lopatan, for Saigon.
Reims, for Hainan.
Sheaf Durb, for Chinwangtao.
Tidder, for Foochow.
Thidana, for Canton.
Tungler, for Foochow.
 March 10th.
Amazone, for Shanghai.
Ankerst, for Macao.
Aradur, for Moji.
Chusan, for Canton.
Cohuna, for Chinwangtao.
Derawangst, for Saigon.
Elpraur, for Singapore.
Fookang, for Moji.
Hainan, for Bangkok.
Hainan, for Swatow.
Hermelin, for Swatow.
Hydrangon, for Swatow.
Kingong, for Swatow.
Luna Maria, for Singapore.
Lutwylshafen, for Shanghai.
Lutwylshafen, for Rangoon.
Mingang, for Saigon.
Scilla, for Shanghai.
Sungang, for Canton.
Telemachus, for Saigon.
Wakana, for Singapore.
Yachin, for Hainan.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. *Yellow*, on March 9th—Mr. G. L. Savary.
 Per s.s. *Carl Legten*, on March 11th—For Hongkong: Mr. A. Nickelson. For Shanghai: Mr. H. Dreyer, Mrs. L. Dreyer, Mr. O. Lallier, Mrs. E. Lochner, Mr. H. Lockmann, Dr. E. Sadowski, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Leutsch, Mr. and Mrs. Weber. For Kobe: Mrs. Holzberger, Mr. Walter Zimmermann. For Yokohama: Mr. Paul Kruger.
 Per s.s. *Aradur*, on March 10th—Mr. and Mrs. J. Alexander, Dr. D. N. Brien, Mr. D. E. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. N. Flini, Mr. P. Grubb, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hootan, Miss N. Hootan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnston, Mrs. P. Kutz, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Kennedy, Mr. J. P. Knox, Rev. Bishop G. E. Moesher, Miss D. C. Owen and Mrs. Evan Thomas.
 Per M.M. s.s. *Amazone*, on March 10th: For Hongkong: Mr. A. da Silva, Mr. F. Costa, Mr. de Carvalho, Mr. and Mrs. Leont, Mr. Carbin, Dr. and Mrs. Sotru, Mr. N. Tardis, Mr. Salie, Mr. C. Webster, Mrs. O'Brien, Mr. Ida Moore, Miss J. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. M. Manali, Mr. H. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Burmer, Mr. Shouber, Mr. Joukus, Mr. A. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. Ulmer, Mr. Perry, Mrs. Penverne, Mrs. Nobilo.
 SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.
 The P. & O. s.s. *Kashgar* arrived at Marseilles on March 9th.
 The s.s. *Lyons* (Blue Funnel), arrived at London on the 10th inst.
 The s.s. *Victoria* will leave here for Melbourne via Soudak and Australian ports on March 15th.
 The s.s. *President Madison*, which sailed from this port at 5 p.m. on March 8th, was due at Manila at 7 a.m. on March 10th. She returns from that port at 5 p.m. on March 12th, arriving here at 7 a.m. on March 13th, and will sail for Victoria and Seattle via Shanghai and Japan, at 10 a.m. on March 17th.



NOTICE.

The "EMPRESS OF ASIA" will sail from Hongkong for Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver at 6.00 a.m., THURSDAY, MARCH 13th.

Passengers should embark Wednesday Evening.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Passenger Department: Telephone C. 752. Cable: "GACANPAC."
 Freight and Express: Telephone C. 42. Cable: "NAUTILUS."

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 VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
 STEAMERS LEAVE HONGKONG
 TAIYO MARU 22,000 tons, Mar. 26th (from Yama).
 TENYO MARU 23,000 tons, Mar. 27th.
 KOREA MARU 20,000 tons, Apr. 8th, 1924.
 SHINYO MARU 22,000 tons, Apr. 23rd (from Shanghai).
 SIBERIA MARU 20,000 tons, May 5th, 1924.
 HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.
 VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, MANZANILLO, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
 THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.
 STEAMERS LEAVE HONGKONG
 GINYO MARU 18,000 tons, March 15th.
 ANYO MARU 19,700 tons, March 24th.
 SEIYO MARU 14,000 tons, June 10th.
 RAKUYO MARU 18,800 tons, July 19th.
 Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States Overland Points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports.
 For full information regarding Passengers, Freight and Sailings, Apply to—
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 Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH.

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SAN FRANCISCO

VIA

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" Mar. 26th, at 10 a.m.
 S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" Apr. 9th, at 10 a.m.

Sailing and Fares subject to Change Without Notice.

LOW FARES TO EUROPE

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VISIT

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 GRAND CANYON
 FEATHER RIVER
 YELLOW STONE PARK
 NIAGARA FALLS

HONGKONG—MANILA

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" Mar. 15th, at 5 p.m.
 S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" Mar. 29th, at 5 p.m.

HONGKONG—CALCUTTA

FREIGHT ONLY

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.
 S.S. "LAKE FIELDING" March 15th 1924, at 5 p.m.

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About 7th April, 1924.

Farther Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M/S. "Siam"	24th March	—
M/S. "Chile"	9th April	—
M/S. "Africa"	26th April	—
M/S. "Malaya"	20th May	—

Subject to change without notice.

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FOR HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "West Moptop" Due Hongkong 11th Mar. Leave Hongkong 13th Mar.
 U.S.S. "West Cajoot" Due Hongkong 23rd Mar. Leave Hongkong 25th Mar.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WESTERN SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

F. R. MANILA AND P. I. PORTS.
 U.S.S. "West Chopaka" Due Hongkong 20th Apr. Leave Hongkong 21st Apr.

FOR SINGAPORE AND P. I. PORTS.
 U.S.S. "West Ivan" Due Hongkong 10th Mar. Leave Hongkong 12th Mar.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO
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 1st Floor, Queen's Building, Phone Central No. 9008.
 G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent. [122]



ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER THE NEW FAST AMERICAN STEAMERS TO SEATTLE & VICTORIA

SHANGHAI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.
 "PRESIDENT MADISON" Mar. 17th.
 "PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" Mar. 29th.
 "PRESIDENT JACKSON" Apr. 10th.
 "PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" Apr. 22nd.

TO EUROPE—£120—£112—£110

First Class on the Pacific. First Class on American or Canadian Railways. First Class and Monoclass and Second Class on the Atlantic. Choice of Trans-Continental Railways. Any Line on the Atlantic. Through Accommodations and Booking Arranged.

TO MANILA

"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" Mar. 20th.
 "PRESIDENT JACKSON" Apr. 1st.

Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian Overland Points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports.
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For Passage and Freight Booking apply to

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SHANGHAI.



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 Through passage rates to Europe via America G.3406, G.3420 G.3440

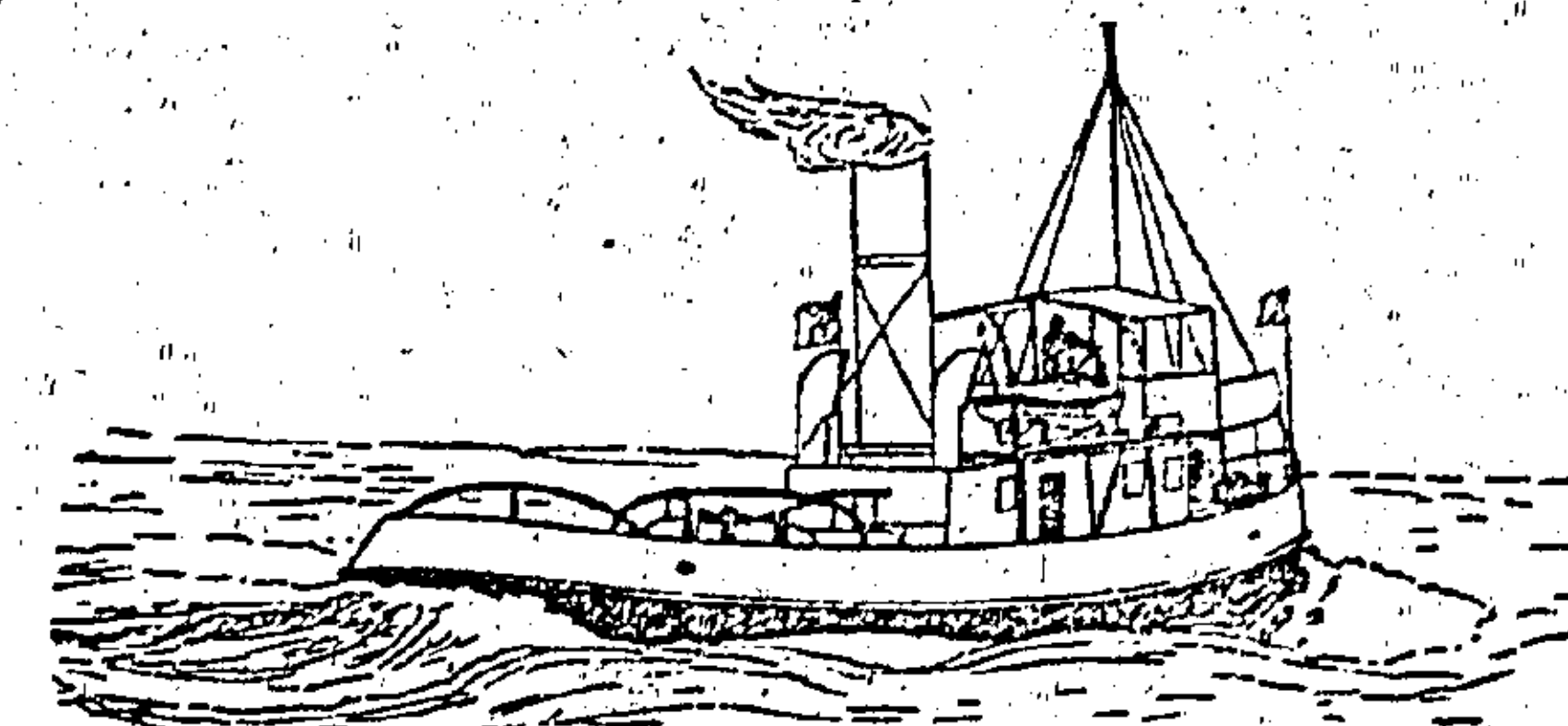
KAGA MARU Thursday, 3rd April.
 MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.
 HORUSAN MARU Wednesday, 13th Mar., at 11 a.m.
 KITANO MARU Wednesday, 26th Mar.
 HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
 MATSUYE MARU Second half of March.
 LIVE P.O.L. via MARSHALLS & VALENCIA.
 DELAGOA MARU Tuesday, 11th March.
 SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.
 TANGO MARU Wednesday, 18th Mar., at 11 a.m.
 YOSHINO MARU Wednesday, 16th April.
 NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.
 LISBON MARU Saturday, 22nd Mar.
 BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.
 KANAGAWA MARU Second half of April.
 BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.
 PENANG MARU Saturday, 15th Mar.
 CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
 WAKASA MARU Tuesday, 11th Mar.
 TOKUSHIMA MARU Sunday, 23rd Mar.
 NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA
 YOSHINO MARU Thursday, 13th Mar.
 SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
 KAMO MARU Wednesday, 12th Mar.
 TAJIMA MARU Saturday, 15th Mar.
 KATORI MARU Sunday, 23rd Mar.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
 Telephone: Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2422. Y. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

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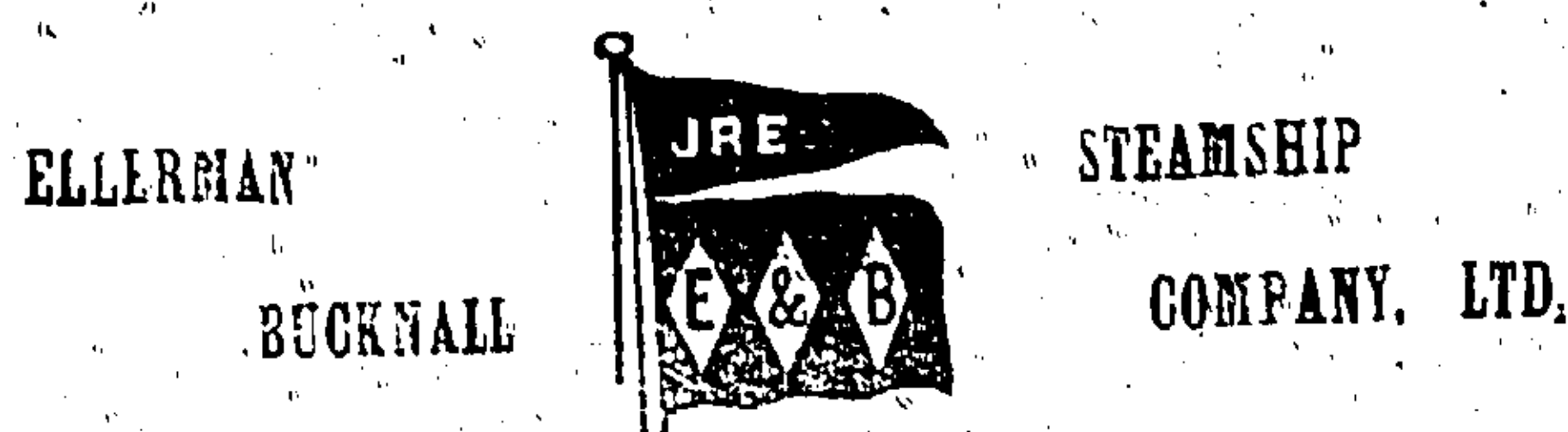
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"CITY OF DURBAN" ... 11th March ... Havre, London, R'dam & Hamburg.
 "CITY OF YORK" ... 30th March ... Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CITY OF YORK" ... 30th March ... Marseilles, London, etc.
 "CITY OF CAIRO" ... 18th April ... Do

FARES TO LONDON.

Single 1st Class "A" ... 2nd Class "A" ... 2nd Class "B" ...
 Return "A" ... 161. "B" ... 147. "A" ... 108. "B" ... 98.
 Cargo Steamer, Saloon Passage £56.

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Sailings from Hongkong

1st "KABINGA" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th Mar.
 2nd "KNIGHT TEMPLAR" ... via Suez Canal ... 31st Mar.
 3rd "CITY OF BRISTOL" ... via Suez Canal ... 31st Mar.
 4th "ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th Apr.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

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SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Port of Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for S'hai. and Japan.	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles.
CHILI	16th Mar.
PORTHOS	30th Mar.
AMAZONE	13th Apr.
ANGKOR	27th Apr.
CHAMBER	11th May
PAUL LECAT	18th May

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

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 Steamers (2nd) ... 68. 0s. 0d. Steamers (2nd) ... 60. 0s. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats).

1st "YALOU" loading for MANILA, MARSEILLES, HAVRE, ANTWERP
 & DUNKIRK about the 25th of March.

2nd "CAPITAINE FAURE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive
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HAIFONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Tuesday, 11th Mar., at 1 p.m.
 HAICHONG ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... Friday, 14th Mar., at 1 p.m.
 HAIBONG ... Capt. W. C. Starnore ... Tuesday, 18th Mar., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hakea Pier).

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tonn	From Hongkong (1924)	Destination
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	15th March Noon	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"PERIM"	7,648	20th March	Singapore, Penang & Bombay.
"NALLERA"	15,983	22nd March	B'way, Mars, L'don. & A'werp.
"SICILIA"	6,813	24th March	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KEYPORE"	5,318	3rd April	do.
"KEYBER"	9,014	5th April	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NELLOR"	6,385	11th April	B'way, Mars, L'don. & A'werp.
"LAHORE"	5,252	11th April	Singapore & Bombay.
"PADUA"	8,907	18th April	Spore, Penang & Bombay.
"CHINA"	7,992	18th April	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOUHAN"	6,686	25th April	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KALVAN"	9,118	3rd May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"PLASSY"	7,426	17th May	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	24th May	do.
"SICILIA"	6,813	25th May	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KASHI"	9,097	31st May	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	14th June	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"SOUHAN"	6,686	21st June	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MOREA"	10,911	28th June	Mars, L'don. & A'werp.
"KARMALA"	9,098	12th July	do.
"SICILIA"	6,813	22nd July	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	28th July	Mars, L'don. & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	9th Aug.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	23rd Aug.	do.
"KEYBER"	9,014	6th Sept.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

S.S.	Tonn	From Hongkong (1924)	Destination
"TAKADA"	6,949	15th March	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TORILLA"	5,205	4th April	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	14th April	do.
"JAPAN"	6,053	19th April	do.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tonn	From Hongkong (1924)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	2nd Apr.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Apr.	Iland, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ALBANS"	4,000	28th May	Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
 The Union S.S. Co's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver,
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co's Steamers for Southampton and London via the Pacific Ocean.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tonn	From Hongkong (1924)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	11th Mar. Noon	Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	6,813	11th Mar. Noon	Shanghai.
"NELLOR"	6,385	12th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TORILLA"	5,205	12th Mar.	Amoy, Moji & Kobe.
"KALVAN"	9,118	22nd Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	23rd Mar.	Moji & Kobe.
"JAPAN"	6,053	28th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	4th Apr.	Shanghai.
"SOUHAN"	6,686	4th Apr.	Shanghai.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Moji & Kobe.
"PLASSY"	7,426	18th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHI"	9,097	2nd May	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	3rd May	Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	6,813	13th May	Shanghai.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	16th May	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	20th May	do.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th June	Moji & Kobe.
"SOUHAN"	6,686	11th June	Shanghai.
"KARMALA"	9,098	13th June	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	27th June	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th July	Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	6,813	10th July	Shanghai.
"DEVANHA"	8,092	11th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	23th July	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	2nd Aug.	Moji & Kobe.
"KEYBER"	9,014	8th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHI-HIND"	11,430	22nd Aug.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	5th Sept.	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting for the on carrying steamer.

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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

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For SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

S.S. "LEGAZPI" ... 30th Mar.
S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" ... 17th May.S.S. "LEGAZPI" ... 12th Mar.
S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" ... 28th Apr.

The steamers of this Company are all classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's and are fitted with every modern convenience for the comfort and safety of the passengers.

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